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Alaska

Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas



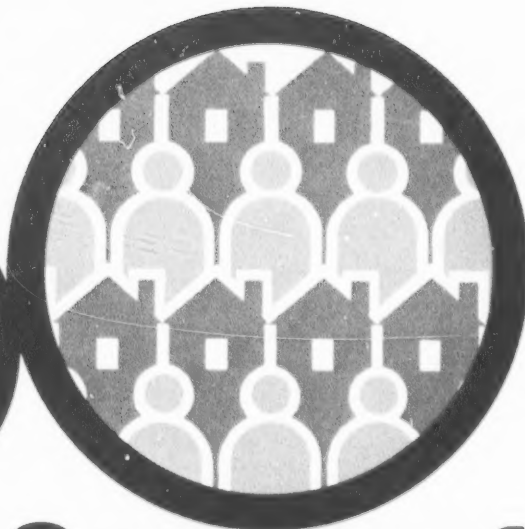
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Census of Population and Housing

Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

ALASKA

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Contents

TABLES

Page

1. Summary of General Population Characteristics: 1980	1
2. Summary of General Housing Characteristics: 1980	3
3. Summary of Social and Employment Characteristics: 1980	5
4. Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics: 1980	8
5. Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics: 1980	11

Issued September 1982



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APPENDIXES

A. Area Classifications	A-1
B. Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics.	B-1
C. General Enumeration and Processing Procedures	C-1
D. Accuracy of the Data	D-1
E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages	E-1

Introduction

GENERAL	III
CONTENTS OF THE REPORT	III
SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS	III
SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY	III

GENERAL

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing based on tabulations of 100-percent data (i.e., information asked of all housing units) and sample data (i.e., additional information asked of approximately one out of every six households in most areas). The report includes data for the State, standard metropolitan statistical areas, counties, certain county subdivisions, and incorporated places. The abbreviated identification for this report is PHC80-3 followed by a number representing the State. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the *Advance Reports*, PHC80-V, and in the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products. The changes reflect corrections of errors found after the PHC80-V reports and P.L. 94-171 materials were prepared. The changes may affect any geographic area shown in this report.

The content and procedures of the 1980 census were determined after evaluation of the results of the 1970 census, consultation with a wide variety of users of census data, and extensive field testing. A number of changes were introduced in 1980 to improve the usefulness of the census results. The changes do not, however, affect to any appreciable extent the comparability between

the 1980 data shown in this report and the data shown in 1970 census reports. Further information on comparability appears in Appendix B, "Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics."

More detailed information on the technical and procedural matters covered in the text of this report can be obtained by writing to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Such information will also appear in other publications of the 1980 census.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and five appendixes), a table of contents, and five detailed tables. Tables 1 and 2 present 100-percent data on general population and housing characteristics. Tables 3 through 5 present additional population and housing characteristics collected on a sample basis.

The tables are followed by the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., incorporated places, standard metropolitan statistical areas). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered in this report. Appendix C explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix D presents information on the sources of error in the data and on the editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the respondent instruction guide and 1980 census questionnaire pages.

SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash "-" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.

- Three dots "..." mean not applicable, or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individuals. (For further information on disclosure, see the section below on "Suppression of Data for Confidentiality.")
- A dagger "†" following the name of a geographic area indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or housing units included in the 1980 census count for the area were substituted. Substitutions occurred during the computer processing of the census data when there was evidence of the existence of persons or housing units but no data for these persons or units. In these instances, characteristics of other enumerated persons or housing units were substituted. (For further information on substitution, see the section on "Editing of Unacceptable Data" in appendix D.)
- SMSA is standard metropolitan statistical area.

SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

In order to maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Bureau of the Census takes precautions to make sure that its published data do not disclose information about particular individuals and housing units. To accomplish this, the Census Bureau suppresses data for some characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression, as defined below, may take place.

The general rules of primary suppression of complete count (100-percent) data are as follows: counts of total popu-

Introduction

lation by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area; counts of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units, and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are 5 or more year-round housing units in the geographic area; characteristics of families, households, or

occupied housing units are shown only if there are at least 5 occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least 5 and the number of renters is also at least 5. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for sample data are 30 or more persons and 10 or more housing units of the specified type.

Population and occupied housing unit

characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin (of the householder in the case of occupied housing units) are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. This level requires the 15 (30) persons or 5 (10) housing unit criteria be applied to each race or Spanish origin category individually.

Finally, in some cases, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction.

CORRECTION NOTE

Shown below are corrections to the 1980 census counts of the total population and total housing units made after the tabulations for this report were completed. Some corrections in this note may be in addition to or supersede those in the correction notes for the PC80-1-A and 1-B reports and the HC80-1-A report.

Any additional corrections made after this report is printed are available by writing to Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Corrections), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

	1980 population		1980 housing	
	As shown in the tables	Corrected	As shown in the tables	Corrected
Barrow city.....	2 207	2 267	691	(1)
Selawik city....	361	535	86	128

¹No change.

Although included for statistical purposes, Eielson Reservation census subarea in Fairbanks North Star borough and Kodiak Station census subarea in Kodiak Island borough were not legally part of the boroughs as of January 1, 1980.

Table 1. Summary of General Population Characteristics: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Standard Metropolitan
Statistical Areas
Boroughs and
Census Areas
Incorporated Places**

Persons																	Spanish origin ¹	In group quarters	House- holds	Persons per house- hold	Families
Total	Per- cent Female	Percent				Median age	Race														
		Age			White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander ²												
		Under 5 years	18 years and over	65 years and over																	
401 851	47.0	9.7	67.5	2.9	26.1	309 728	13 643	64 103	8 054	9 507	16 260	131 463	2.93	95 564							
174 431	48.1	9.4	68.5	2.0	26.3	148 650	9 258	8 953	4 043	5 222	4 848	60 470	2.80	43 314							
7 768	37.2	8.1	75.2	1.4	24.5	4 775	329	1 934	580	297	2 548	1 598	3.27	1 307							
174 431	48.1	9.4	68.5	2.0	26.3	148 650	9 258	8 953	4 043	5 222	4 848	60 470	2.80	43 314							
10 999	47.1	11.6	58.5	3.9	22.0	1 661	26	9 247	30	61	118	2 684	4.05	2 043							
1 094	34.7	5.2	78.1	2.3	26.6	660	47	360	5	30	339	246	3.07	178							
4 616	47.2	9.7	61.4	3.7	23.3	1 066	1	3 520	7	23	—	1 214	3.80	958							
53 983	46.2	10.1	69.0	2.4	25.8	46 106	3 006	2 987	816	1 546	3 339	18 224	2.78	13 029							
1 680	47.2	8.2	66.8	4.6	28.8	1 430	3	214	5	13	5	572	2.93	426							
19 528	48.7	8.6	69.7	3.9	28.1	16 459	142	2 190	504	383	273	7 035	2.74	4 796							
25 282	47.0	9.7	65.9	3.3	26.8	23 099	41	1 738	200	358	320	8 546	2.92	6 350							
11 316	47.8	8.8	68.8	5.7	27.9	9 479	46	1 406	285	206	332	3 985	2.76	2 780							
4 831	46.3	11.8	58.1	5.2	21.6	683	7	4 113	6	15	48	1 140	4.20	882							
9 939	44.2	9.9	69.3	2.6	25.9	7 046	72	1 884	795	304	681	3 027	3.06	2 224							
17 816	48.1	10.2	64.0	4.1	26.9	16 844	90	688	61	224	378	5 699	3.06	4 495							
6 537	45.6	11.2	61.1	5.2	23.4	1 278	22	5 174	32	27	88	1 741	3.70	1 310							
4 199	43.2	9.9	65.1	3.5	24.7	914	22	3 225	24	32	365	980	3.91	733							
3 822	44.0	10.3	64.9	4.0	25.6	2 080	11	1 651	19	31	176	1 121	3.25	905							
7 803	47.3	10.2	67.0	4.6	26.4	5 768	44	1 569	235	108	367	2 440	3.05	1 849							
3 478	47.2	11.0	65.2	5.5	26.6	1 941	5	1 462	21	41	92	1 087	3.11	795							
5 676	44.2	11.2	64.6	2.5	24.6	4 473	284	725	94	199	399	1 666	3.17	1 364							
8 348	44.4	8.8	69.0	3.5	27.4	6 915	58	1 060	177	198	702	2 689	2.84	1 901							
4 665	47.7	12.0	54.7	3.8	20.0	296	3	4 347	8	10	55	947	4.87	816							
6 167	46.3	9.5	68.2	5.7	27.3	4 812	9	1 190	86	89	173	2 072	2.89	1 524							
7 873	42.5	10.0	65.1	3.9	25.4	3 293	117	4 366	21	90	614	2 280	3.18	1 585							
105	43.8	11.4	61.0	2.9	20.5	2	—	101	2	—	—	27	3.89	20							
438	51.1	13.7	59.1	5.5	21.9	40	—	398	—	—	—	87	5.03	77							
198	48.0	11.1	62.1	5.1	22.7	7	—	191	—	—	—	36	5.50	30							
641	51.2	12.6	54.8	5.9	20.1	18	—	620	—	—	—	129	4.97	111							
169	32.0	4.7	87.6	5.3	27.2	68	—	67	31	15	100	17	4.06	15							
522	49.4	13.4	49.8	2.5	17.9	89	—	491	1	—	—	105	4.97	95							
154	44.2	9.1	59.1	5.8	25.0	16	—	138	—	—	—	38	4.05	34							
163	42.3	12.3	58.9	4.3	21.5	5	—	158	—	—	—	46	3.54	35							
192	49.0	9.9	54.2	3.6	19.7	33	1	155	—	3	—	48	4.00	38							
203	50.2	16.3	58.1	2.0	21.2	10	—	191	—	6	—	51	3.98	47							
174 431	48.1	9.4	68.5	2.0	26.3	148 650	9 258	8 953	4 043	5 222	4 848	60 470	2.80	43 314							
431	38.3	6.8	70.0	0.8	27.5	481	16	16	—	1	127	118	3.31	100							
465	51.0	11.8	59.8	6.2	23.7	45	—	412	—	10	—	110	4.23	96							
341	44.0	12.6	64.8	2.6	24.1	121	2	218	—	3	—	111	3.07	71							
114	49.1	10.5	57.9	7.0	22.8	20	—	91	—	—	—	36	3.17	26							
219	47.0	15.1	54.3	2.7	20.3	11	—	206	—	—	—	47	4.66	36							
2 207	46.2	9.3	64.1	3.5	24.1	1 455	10	1 720	15	5	3	607	3.63	413							
3 576	48.0	11.7	61.9	2.0	23.6	1 110	13	2 417	26	46	49	1 083	3.26	718							
138	44.2	13.0	60.9	5.8	21.0	—	—	138	—	1	—	32	4.31	27							
177	42.9	11.9	52.5	2.8	19.1	13	—	161	—	—	—	39	4.54	32							
230	46.5	14.3	50.4	6.5	18.5	9	—	221	—	1	—	38	6.05	35							
466	46.1	13.7	53.6	2.8	19.3	21	—	445	—	—	—	92	5.07	75							
105	44.8	13.3	56.2	4.8	20.4	12	—	93	—	—	—	26	4.04	22							
79	41.8	15.2	59.5	—	23.5	9	—	70	—	—	—	22	3.59	17							
1 879	44.7	8.4	72.0	5.1	27.2	1 446	8	286	97	53	126	657	2.67	436							
527	46.1	8.3	67.9	4.9	26.6	352	—	170	2	6	11	176	2.93	125							
150	46.7	12.7	56.0	2.7	20.0	12	—	138	—	—	—	35	4.29	28							
945	46.2	11.5	70.6	1.4	25.8	808	68	27	27	38	—	346	2.72	279							
1 563	48.4	9.7	63.5	3.3	24.9	660	1	891	4	2	—	467	3.35	339							
139	42.4	12.2	54.0	2.2	20.5	3	—	136	—	—	—	30	4.63	22							
110	45.5	2.7	71.8	8.2	32.0	103	—	7	—	—	—	48	2.29	26							
228	43.4	11.4	64.0	5.7	23.4	8	—	220	—	—	—	56	4.07	44							
77	42.9	5.2	64.9	6.5	23.5	5	—	71	—	—	—	20	3.85	18							
211	41.7	13.7	58.3	7.6	22.8	8	—	203	—	—	—	48	4.40	41							
567	47.8	11.8	54.3	3.7	20.3	43	—	517	—	1	3	127	4.44	108							
22 645	46.5	10.2	71.1	4.0	25.9	18 085	1 991	1 596	424	801	1 481	8 145	2.60	5 352							
262	47.7	12.2	61.1	4.6	25.0	16	—	246	—	—	—	64	4.09	55							
619	43.6	12.8	65.6	5.3	25.4	167	2	442	3	1	33	187	3.13	132							
765	30.7	6.8	75.9	1.3	25.4	344	53	350	4	15	302	145	3.19	94							
445	42.0	13.5	57.1	4.5	21.4	20	—	425	—	—	—	103	4.32	89							
87	46.0	10.3	64.4	9.2	26.6	2	—	85	—	—	—	31	2.81	22							
168	44.0	5.4	64.9	6.5	23.9	7	—	161	—	1	—	42	4.00	30							
209	49.3	15.3	47.8	2.4	17.3	80	—	129	—	2	—	52	4.02	47							
993	47.1	8.3	66.7	4.8	28.6	788	3	188	4	9	—	336	2.96	253							
241	44.8	10.4	57.3	5.8	21.3	20	—	221	—	—	—	63	3.83	44							
2 209	46.9	9.0	69.6	4.7	27.8	2 076	9	66	38	39	49	812	2.66	551							
680	46.6	12.5	59.0	5.3	23.7	106	1	543	1	12	5	169	3.99	147							
627	45.8	11.2	57.4	5.3	21.0	28	—	598	—	1	—	125	5.02	104							
370	46.5	10.8	64.3	3.2	27.2	347	2	15	4	12	—	129	2.87	97							
73	42.5	16.4	63.0	2.7	24.4	2	—	71	—	—	—	22	3.32	14							
180	44.1	17.6	57.4	4.8	22.8	10	—	178	—	—	—	59	3.19	43							
298	44.3	11.1	61.7	8.7	26.4	45	—	253	—	—	—	97	3.07	70							
19 528	48.7	8.6	69.7	3.9	28.1	16 459	142	2 190	504	383	273	7 035	2.74	4 796							
403	47.1	7.7	64.5	4.7	29.6	384	—	15	4	2	—	129	3.12	108							
555	47.6	11.2	57.5	4.7	23.0	75	2	467	—	3	—	146	3.75	118							
165	45.5	4.8	64.8	3.6	24.5	17	—	148	—	1	—	38	4.34	30							

Table 1. Summary of General Population Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Standard Metropolitan
Statistical Areas
Boroughs and
Census Areas
Incorporated Places**

INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.

Katag city.....	247	43.3	13.8	56.7	3.6	20.3	10	1	236	-	-	-	58	4.26	43
Kasaan city.....	25	44.0	12.0	64.0	16.0	38.0	9	-	14	1	-	-	9	2.78	9
Kenai city.....	4 324	48.8	9.1	66.2	2.2	26.2	3 935	6	265	49	74	8	1 506	2.87	1 125
Ketchikan city.....	7 198	49.0	8.4	69.7	6.6	28.3	5 816	34	1 050	226	159	178	2 644	2.66	1 736
Kiana city.....	345	46.7	15.7	54.2	4.6	20.0	20	-	325	-	2	-	75	4.60	59
King Cove city.....	460	49.3	12.4	63.5	2.8	24.2	84	2	367	6	-	1	114	4.03	51
Kivalina city.....	241	47.3	11.6	54.8	3.3	20.1	2	-	237	-	-	-	37	6.51	34
Klawock city.....	318	45.9	10.4	58.2	2.5	23.0	81	-	210	-	1	-	79	4.03	65
Kobuk city.....	62	54.8	17.7	43.5	9.7	14.0	3	-	59	-	-	-	16	3.88	11
Kotlik city.....	4 756	46.0	8.7	71.4	3.4	27.4	3 337	26	666	663	196	192	1 535	2.97	1 064
Kotlik city.....	293	48.5	9.2	60.4	4.4	22.1	13	-	280	-	3	-	59	4.97	53
Kotzebue city.....	2 054	47.2	11.4	59.9	5.5	23.1	471	3	1 574	5	4	8	565	3.62	413
Koyuk city.....	188	45.7	11.7	56.9	6.9	20.5	7	-	180	1	-	-	48	3.92	34
Koyukuk city.....	98	45.9	10.2	65.3	4.1	22.6	47	45	91	-	-	-	26	3.77	19
Kupreanof city.....	47	40.4	2.1	85.1	-	31.3	45	-	2	-	-	-	21	2.24	9
Kwethluk city.....	454	47.8	12.3	55.9	5.5	21.0	11	1	441	-	1	-	88	5.16	80
Larsen Bay city.....	168	44.0	14.3	60.1	3.0	26.8	41	2	120	5	1	24	41	3.51	29
Lower Kalskag city.....	246	46.3	15.0	57.3	5.3	20.4	6	-	237	-	-	-	55	4.47	46
McGrath city.....	355	47.3	9.6	62.5	4.5	25.8	187	1	165	2	6	-	129	2.75	74
Manokotak city.....	294	49.0	11.9	51.7	2.0	18.6	20	-	273	1	-	-	57	5.16	52
Mekoryuk city.....	160	37.5	8.1	63.8	9.4	24.5	5	-	153	1	-	-	44	3.64	32
Mountain Village city.....	583	48.0	10.6	49.9	2.9	18.0	43	-	539	-	-	-	107	5.45	96
Napakok city.....	262	51.5	9.9	58.8	6.9	23.5	4	-	254	-	4	-	60	4.37	55
Napakotik city.....	244	45.1	11.1	52.5	4.9	18.9	5	-	239	-	-	-	49	4.98	41
Nenana city.....	470	45.1	10.4	66.2	5.1	27.9	250	5	214	-	1	-	163	2.88	110
Newhalen city.....	87	37.9	11.5	55.2	2.3	20.5	5	-	82	-	-	-	18	4.83	16
New Shuyashok city.....	331	48.6	10.9	56.8	5.4	20.6	20	-	311	-	-	-	65	5.09	60
Newtok city.....	131	51.1	17.6	52.7	3.1	21.4	4	-	124	-	-	-	28	4.68	25
Nighthorse city.....	119	47.1	10.9	56.3	9.2	22.6	3	-	116	-	-	-	24	4.96	22
Nikolai city.....	91	47.3	11.0	60.4	3.3	22.9	9	-	82	-	-	-	22	4.14	21
Nome city.....	2 301	47.2	9.0	65.2	5.8	26.0	900	14	1 347	20	19	43	697	3.24	476
Nondaton city.....	173	46.8	9.2	63.0	5.8	23.0	11	-	161	-	5	-	42	4.12	33
Noorvik city.....	492	44.3	10.8	57.1	3.9	20.3	24	-	467	-	-	-	91	5.41	77
North Pole city.....	724	49.6	10.6	65.9	1.2	24.2	673	31	15	1	21	-	249	2.91	200
Nuqsut city.....	208	48.6	12.5	59.1	3.4	23.0	26	1	181	-	-	-	50	4.16	45
Nulato city.....	350	50.6	11.7	57.1	3.7	20.9	18	1	329	-	-	-	71	4.93	55
Old Harbor city.....	340	49.1	13.8	58.5	2.1	21.1	24	-	315	-	-	-	88	3.86	70
Ouzinkie city.....	173	45.7	6.4	66.5	6.9	29.7	10	-	163	-	5	-	57	3.04	43
Palmar city.....	2 141	50.7	12.7	65.3	8.8	25.8	1 998	40	75	11	40	98	725	2.82	537
Pellion city.....	180	43.9	10.6	76.1	3.9	29.2	147	-	33	-	-	8	64	2.69	46
Petersburg city.....	2 821	46.2	10.0	69.8	6.1	27.2	2 418	3	312	57	52	38	979	2.84	718
Pilot Station city.....	325	49.8	15.7	52.6	3.4	19.2	14	2	306	1	-	5	61	5.25	57
Platinum city.....	55	41.8	5.5	58.2	7.3	25.8	11	-	44	-	-	-	14	3.93	10
Point Hope city.....	464	46.3	12.9	58.0	5.0	20.5	28	1	434	-	-	-	98	4.73	83
Port Alexander city.....	86	45.3	12.8	67.4	5.8	27.2	79	-	5	-	5	-	37	2.32	17
Port Heiden city.....	92	42.4	6.5	68.5	3.3	23.7	31	-	59	-	-	-	29	3.17	22
Port Lions city.....	215	42.8	12.1	63.7	7.0	25.6	52	-	158	1	3	-	66	3.26	55
Quinhagak city.....	412	47.6	13.3	56.1	3.6	20.8	10	-	402	-	-	-	82	5.02	78
Ruby city.....	197	43.7	14.7	60.4	6.1	24.3	25	-	171	1	-	-	63	3.13	41
Russian Mission city.....	169	49.1	17.2	49.7	1.8	17.9	7	-	159	3	-	-	41	4.12	31
St. Mary's city.....	382	49.7	7.9	60.2	4.2	21.8	44	-	336	1	1	28	72	4.92	62
St. Michael city.....	239	47.3	15.5	53.1	3.3	19.4	12	-	227	-	-	-	57	4.19	48
St. Paul city.....	551	42.8	11.4	61.0	3.4	22.2	61	-	483	3	2	24	126	4.18	113
Sand Point city.....	625	45.6	9.1	68.5	2.2	24.1	241	-	357	13	11	48	186	3.10	126
Savoonga city.....	491	46.4	12.0	58.2	3.7	21.8	27	-	463	1	-	-	109	4.50	94
Saxman city.....	273	44.7	8.4	61.2	7.3	23.7	67	-	194	3	4	15	66	3.91	55
Scammon Bay city.....	250	47.6	15.6	52.0	6.0	19.0	9	-	241	1	1	-	47	5.32	42
Selawik city.....	361	44.6	14.4	56.8	6.4	20.7	8	-	352	1	-	-	69	5.23	62
Seldovia city.....	479	48.0	5.6	67.4	4.8	28.4	334	-	117	19	8	-	175	2.74	102
Seward city.....	1 843	45.0	6.9	75.7	7.8	28.7	1 564	7	238	16	34	166	670	2.50	415
Shageluk city.....	131	46.6	9.2	63.4	4.6	25.8	11	-	120	-	-	-	35	3.74	29
Shaktovik city.....	164	49.4	15.2	57.9	4.3	22.0	5	-	159	-	-	-	43	3.81	35
Sheldon Point city.....	103	41.7	8.7	45.6	1.0	16.5	4	-	98	1	-	-	20	5.15	17
Shishmaref city.....	394	45.9	13.5	54.8	2.8	19.6	25	-	369	-	-	-	86	4.58	71
Shungnak city.....	202	46.0	11.9	57.4	5.9	20.8	14	-	179	-	-	-	47	4.30	39
Sitka city.....	7 803	47.3	10.2	67.0	4.6	26.4	5 768	44	1 669	235	108	367	2 440	3.05	1 849
Skagway city.....	768	47.3	10.8	67.3	4.3	27.4	722	1	72	8	2	-	289	2.66	195
Soldotna city.....	2 320	48.4	9.4	65.8	1.7	25.9	2 216	1	72	18	25	-	808	2.87	600
Stebbins city.....	331	49.8	17.5	49.2	3.3	17.5	11	1	316	-	-	-	69	4.80	59
Tanana city.....	388	46.1	10.1	62.6	5.7	23.9	76	2	307	-	3	12	118	3.19	78
Teller city.....	212	43.4	13.2	67.5	7.1	24.6	15	1	196	-	-	-	65	3.26	46
Tenakee Springs city.....	138	47.8	3.6	79.7	22.5	33.9	127	1	7	3	-	-	70	1.97	32
Togiak city.....	470	48.7	8.1	60.4	3.4	22.2	26	-	443	1	-	-	101	4.65	86
Toksook Bay city.....	333	48.0	9.6	50.2	3.0	18.1	21	-	312	-	-	-	65	5.12	58
Tukusok city.....	236	52.5	13.6	53.0	4.7	20.2	5	-	228	-	2	-	42	5.62	39
Tununuk city.....	298	46.6	11.1	56.4	3.7	20.1	13	1	283	1	-	-	68	4.38	54
Unalakleet city.....	623	46.5	10.8	60.0	5.0	22.8	75	-	546	-	1	-	158	3.94	128
Unalaska city.....	1 322	35.1	3.5	86.1	0.9	26.8	848	19	200	220	42	600	304	2.38	156
Upper Kalskag city.....	129	48.1	6.2	62.8	6.2	23.2	21	-	108	-	-	-	34	3.79	26
Valdez city.....	3 079	44.1	8.4	70.1	1.5	27.0	2 745	38	175	63	92	324	957	2.88	691
Wainwright city.....	405	44.0	14.3	58.3	4.7	21.9	33	-	372	-	1	-	93	4.35	82
Wales city.....	133	41.4	6.8	69.2	6.0	24.9	5	-	122	6	-	-	37	3.59	27
Wasilla city.....	1 559	49.3	8.8	63.3	3.9	26.9	1 466	6	74	4	22	-	507	3.07	394
White Mountain city.....	125	40.8	8.0	67.2	9.6	25.2	9	-	116	-	-	-	36	3.47	26
Whitler city.....	198	46.0	10.1	72.2	3.0	28.9	175	3	17	2	5	13	77	2.40	41
Wrangell city.....	2 184	47.6	8.2	68.0	6.7	28.2	1 787	4	390	29	15	50	758	2.82	551
Yakutat city.....	449	47.7	10.9	64.1	5.8	25.4	164	-	279	6	9	-	139	3.23	99

¹Excludes "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups identified in sample tabulations.²Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary of General Housing Characteristics: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix A and B]

The State
Standard Metropolitan
Statistical Areas
Boroughs and
Census Areas
Incorporated Places

[For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]															
Year-round housing units			Occupied housing units						Value, specified owner-occupied housing units			Contract rent, specified renter-occupied housing units			Rental vacancy rate
Total housing units	Total	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Total	Owner	Renter	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	1.01 or more persons per room	Less than \$20,000	\$50,000 or more	Median (dollars)	Less than \$100	\$200 or more	Median (dollars)		
162 825	154 171	18 773	131 463	76 663	54 800	13 671	13 225	4 351	39 975	75 200	2 263	40 801	338	15.4	
70 363	69 854	1 058	60 470	34 195	26 275	853	2 648	149	21 827	89 100	467	22 561	357	17.2	
1 704	1 657	157	1 598	468	1 130	141	222	98	209	48 900	53	509	244	1.5	
70 363	69 854	1 058	60 470	34 195	26 275	853	2 648	149	21 827	89 100	467	22 561	357	17.2	
3 297	3 081	2 221	2 684	1 748	936	1 906	1 416	781	416	20 500	121	426	233	10.5	
3 369	294	76	246	119	127	54	33	20	26	41 400	7	56	300	6.6	
1 952	1 410	655	1 214	788	426	535	439	221	232	29 100	59	200	328	7.4	
22 708	22 105	2 248	18 224	9 349	8 875	1 553	1 361	316	4 524	66 000	384	6 492	313	18.7	
743	719	169	572	374	198	103	53	18	104	49 100	26	92	233	13.5	
7 656	7 516	301	7 035	4 444	2 591	257	362	49	2 557	84 300	80	2 191	385	5.5	
11 740	10 432	1 399	8 546	4 096	2 450	984	949	319	2 606	63 500	151	1 524	300	25.1	
4 431	4 283	181	3 985	2 275	1 710	149	272	44	1 170	72 600	35	1 350	322	5.6	
1 486	1 332	687	1 140	698	442	537	573	132	191	35 700	47	237	354	6.2	
3 557	3 444	495	3 027	1 648	1 379	268	386	97	888	49 000	54	939	385	4.2	
10 098	7 513	1 741	5 699	4 454	1 245	821	677	160	2 170	67 900	60	582	278	20.3	
2 608	2 049	1 278	1 741	910	831	1 033	647	292	181	29 100	150	349	295	7.6	
1 158	1 139	897	980	456	524	770	410	87	196	45 900	59	293	294	10.6	
1 385	1 309	169	1 121	632	489	116	181	139	156	37 400	82	125	154	12.2	
2 694	2 645	118	2 440	1 291	1 149	95	223	13	623	87 400	24	941	355	6.4	
1 553	1 333	316	1 087	631	456	188	162	54	281	54 100	46	190	237	9.2	
2 450	2 112	677	1 866	853	813	444	336	181	130	24 300	39	490	246	11.4	
4 145	3 716	953	2 689	1 632	1 057	482	327	99	517	74 100	36	602	351	15.2	
1 173	1 138	884	947	781	166	724	580	411	114	18 800	19	56	285	13.1	
2 363	2 292	214	2 072	1 325	747	182	195	79	604	60 000	105	369	222	10.2	
3 192	2 798	1 879	2 280	1 496	784	1 476	763	592	253	19 900	159	227	157	12.5	
34	32	5	27	25	2	1	9	11	3	41 400	...	...	...	-	
87	79	7	87	67	20	79	66	25	33	51 100	3	2	180	-	
39	38	38	36	31	5	36	26	...	31 000	...	...	...	...	-	
141	135	132	129	114	15	126	99	88	4	15 100	3	4	155	-	
19	19	14	17	14	3	14	7	14	...	12 500	...	...	...	40.0	
132	126	118	105	88	17	97	7	74	...	10 400	...	...	...	10.5	
75	63	56	38	30	8	32	18	6	9	27 500	1	3	275	55.6	
55	55	53	46	36	10	44	30	27	...	13 900	2	...	110	9.1	
75	55	39	48	39	9	32	34	18	...	16 900	2	2	155	10.0	
63	63	62	51	43	8	51	36	14	...	20 24 700	...	...	450	60.0	
70 363	69 854	1 058	60 470	34 195	26 275	853	2 648	149	21 827	89 100	467	22 561	357	17.2	
142	142	4	118	80	38	3	9	5	23	40 000	9	32	259	22.4	
132	130	11	110	68	42	6	24	3	36	54 900	2	32	414	14.0	
126	126	62	111	62	49	56	44	19	14	25 000	1	5	350	7.1	
39	39	36	36	23	13	33	10	22	...	10 000	...	...	...	-	
47	47	47	47	31	16	47	32	16	...	17 500	1	5	213	-	
691	685	459	607	221	386	412	358	76	129	32 700	89	314	234	10.9	
1 289	1 272	625	1 083	452	631	503	358	24	...	10 000	...	...	...	20.0	
41	37	37	32	24	8	32	21	6	...	25 800	...	...	...	9.1	
45	44	43	39	29	10	38	24	6	...	...	...	...	...	-	
44	44	42	38	31	7	36	28	...	24	61 900	...	...	...	-	
103	102	93	92	78	14	86	60	52	7	16 500	2	6	238	22.2	
32	27	23	26	21	5	22	20	15	...	10 000	...	...	...	-	
28	22	19	22	14	8	19	8	8	...	17 500	4	1	88	-	
728	703	55	657	359	298	52	64	13	122	64 100	9	186	312	7.5	
199	194	29	176	106	70	21	27	16	15	37 500	5	33	230	10.3	
35	35	35	35	23	12	35	23	1	8	38 900	1	2	155	-	
473	433	18	348	146	202	6	23	1	43	66 100	1	162	339	15.8	
580	563	159	467	237	230	136	109	22	85	59 900	17	140	418	7.3	
33	33	33	30	26	4	30	24	26	...	10 000	...	...	...	-	
96	56	55	48	32	16	47	18	13	4	21 300	5	1	67	-	
80	56	54	56	47	9	54	36	45	...	10 000	2	1	88	-	
25	20	17	20	19	1	17	14	11	3	18 900	...	...	...	-	
48	48	44	48	40	8	44	34	33	1	13 600	4	1	50	-	
161	161	159	127	110	17	125	68	69	...	17 400	4	10	322	15.0	
9 714	9 703	241	8 145	2 854	5 291	177	439	66	1 641	65 800	226	3 880	299	18.5	
82	80	1	64	58	6	6	11	11	19	43 300	...	...	...	317	
245	237	222	187	120	67	172	61	22	18	28 800	28	5	94	19.3	
183	174	152	145	71	74	125	47	41	22	29 200	24	19	117	18.7	
163	104	99	103	94	9	98	44	41	...	16 400	1	5	250	-	
44	37	36	31	26	5	30	12	4	2	29 400	1	1	300	-	
51	46	23	42	37	5	19	24	34	...	10 000	3	1	75	-	
62	62	53	52	49	3	44	28	14	16	23 400	...	...	...	57.1	
399	393	20	336	203	133	10	29	6	76	54 900	17	70	240	15.3	
72	67	19	63	37	26	16	24	23	4	15 800	9	7	50	-	
1 003	958	102	812	524	288	63	72	40	223	63 200	21	203	331	23.8	
183	181	11	169	118	51	9	34	5	55	52 600	6	10	153	7.3	
151	151	139	125	105	20	114	75	6	65	60 400	3	13	306	-	
234	203	69	129	105	24	26	25	7	32	45 000	1	7	225	25.0	
27	26	21	22	21	1	17	13	8	5	27 500	...	...	...	66.7	
66	66	49	59	53	6	43	34	34	...	13 400	1	2	225	40.0	
122	120	18	97	67	30	12	10	49	2	557 84 300	80	2 191	385	40.0	
7 656	7 516	301	7 035	4 444	2 591	257	362	4	47	70 500	...	...	...	5.5	
164	151	16	129	105	24	13	7	17	...	46 000	5	13	157	25.4	
181	181	37	146	102	44	32	34	4	...	32 800	3	7	217	43.8	
60	54	49	38	20	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	

Table 2. Summary of General Housing Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B]

**The State
Standard Metropolitan
Statistical Areas
Boroughs and
Census Areas
Incorporated Places**

INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.

Total housing units	Year-round housing units			Occupied housing units					Value, specified owner-occupied housing units			Contract rent, specified renter-occupied housing units			Rental vacancy rate
	Total	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Total	Owner	Renter	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	1.01 or more persons per room	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 or more	Median (dollars)	Less than \$100	\$200 or more	Median (dollars)		
67	64	51	58	47	11	45	39	20	6	25 000	7	1	75	-	
10	9	2	9	6	3	2	2	1	3	40 000	-	-	-	-	
1 890	1 883	21	1 506	892	614	13	69	7	598	68 800	24	501	326	28.5	
2 837	2 790	84	2 644	1 288	1 356	81	182	11	641	70 600	21	1 134	329	5.1	
107	88	26	75	60	15	16	38	7	18	47 500	4	6	425	-	
134	134	6	114	78	36	2	27	-	47	60 100	-	11	225	5.3	
37	37	37	37	33	4	37	30	-	6	26 300	-	-	-	-	
95	94	6	79	58	21	4	17	5	24	51 500	2	9	213	12.5	
37	36	33	16	13	3	14	11	4	8	58 600	-	-	-	-	
1 648	1 638	33	1 535	770	765	25	193	21	502	75 700	43	613	442	5.9	
78	73	70	59	52	7	57	39	26	4	13 300	1	3	300	-	
690	666	209	565	281	284	144	198	27	84	43 800	9	195	413	7.2	
48	48	46	48	39	9	46	14	11	-	31 300	1	-	75	-	
32	28	28	26	24	2	26	17	23	-	10 000-	-	-	-	-	
26	21	14	21	11	10	14	2	-	3	45 000	2	1	153	-	
105	100	98	88	80	8	86	69	75	-	11 800	-	3	275	27.3	
59	49	20	41	33	3	51	18	3	26	68 500	2	3	213	-	
59	57	53	55	52	3	51	42	40	8	11 700	-	-	-	-	
163	157	81	129	62	67	60	16	6	37	80 000	8	41	357	4.3	
60	57	10	57	47	10	10	27	25	7	18 200	-	7	313	-	
61	61	61	44	32	12	44	15	11	1	32 500	5	2	63	14.3	
119	119	61	107	79	28	56	70	35	6	20 900	5	4	105	12.5	
64	64	58	60	45	15	55	39	39	1	10 000-	1	2	193	6.3	
50	49	43	49	45	4	43	32	14	1	22 000	-	-	-	-	
198	183	58	163	110	53	50	30	42	22	20 000	5	32	267	10.2	
18	18	18	18	16	2	18	16	-	4	27 000	-	-	-	-	
65	65	21	65	53	12	21	45	3	31	57 000	1	9	275	-	
30	30	29	28	24	4	27	22	22	-	12 500	-	-	-	-	
30	30	29	24	22	2	23	21	4	5	26 700	-	-	-	33.3	
28	28	27	22	17	5	21	15	15	-	10 800	1	1	135	-	
901	839	287	697	290	407	194	158	65	65	34 300	35	253	364	9.8	
58	46	24	42	30	12	20	20	26	-	15 800	2	5	250	7.7	
136	103	44	91	41	50	32	58	29	2	12 800	29	8	50	-	
346	345	3	249	154	95	1	13	3	91	64 000	3	76	327	36.2	
54	54	51	50	28	22	47	26	-	15	33 000	2	14	239	8.3	
86	86	78	71	56	15	66	48	46	-	10 000-	4	2	107	6.3	
98	98	98	88	79	9	1	20	6	49	56 300	-	2	225	-	
68	58	5	57	43	14	3	8	10	26	57 200	4	-	94	-	
842	841	8	725	460	265	6	38	3	335	64 400	17	171	260	19.9	
80	65	-	64	28	36	-	9	3	10	51 900	3	11	182	2.7	
1 074	1 055	71	979	655	324	56	76	27	338	70 600	27	199	277	7.4	
74	73	72	41	37	4	40	50	47	1	10 000-	-	-	-	69.2	
18	14	5	14	10	4	5	7	10	-	10 000-	-	-	-	-	
137	136	136	98	57	41	98	43	20	25	34 400	9	9	161	12.8	
51	51	37	37	33	4	28	5	9	6	31 300	-	-	-	33.3	
30	29	14	29	23	6	14	3	6	7	28 800	-	-	185	-	
71	71	3	66	48	18	1	6	9	10	31 500	-	11	308	-	
82	82	81	82	78	4	81	58	21	53	84 800	-	-	-	-	
92	83	78	63	48	15	59	29	15	11	26 900	4	2	130	25.0	
41	41	33	41	6	35	33	27	6	-	10 000-	-	3	267	-	
88	86	36	72	67	5	24	32	6	10	28 400	-	1	275	37.5	
73	57	57	57	46	11	57	38	16	7	25 800	3	-	50	-	
137	131	-	126	86	40	-	17	15	42	48 800	12	12	150	11.1	
191	188	13	186	104	82	13	26	13	67	68 000	2	41	336	-	
158	111	107	109	54	55	105	53	13	13	32 100	6	5	150	-	
78	78	5	66	47	19	3	10	3	24	58 300	2	5	225	5.0	
53	53	33	47	42	5	29	33	22	-	19 300	1	2	160	-	
86	77	76	69	58	11	69	58	18	23	27 500	-	1	153	-	
215	193	17	175	94	81	14	20	10	31	49 200	17	36	205	12.0	
777	764	28	670	343	327	21	36	24	150	51 600	26	209	266	13.9	
48	47	46	35	28	7	34	19	4	13	57 500	1	1	110	12.5	
56	45	44	43	30	13	42	17	2	-	37 500	3	2	92	-	
31	31	30	20	15	5	19	14	2	2	28 800	2	-	50-	-	
86	86	86	86	37	49	86	47	8	17	48 300	11	6	100	-	
54	50	30	47	33	14	27	29	4	23	71 300	1	5	225	-	
2 694	2 645	118	2 440	1 291	1 149	95	223	13	623	87 400	24	941	355	6.4	
352	340	10	289	167	122	6	19	-	90	63 600	3	84	315	17.6	
940	947	11	808	553	255	7	50	1	407	69 500	4	194	308	25.0	
82	69	64	69	8	61	64	47	1	5	39 000	19	7	50-	-	
146	145	111	118	64	54	85	47	39	3	16 000	6	16	238	1.8	
116	104	95	65	12	53	56	21	7	-	10 000-	44	4	50-	15.9	
107	94	80	70	41	29	58	10	10	5	28 800	14	2	68	9.4	
121	114	31	101	64	37	20	47	18	30	48 300	28	6	80	-	
71	70	27	65	54	11	22	49	11	35	58 700	-	4	213	-	
53	42	40	42	36	6	40	34	27	-	10 000-	-	1	115	-	
87	84	84	68	56	12	68	36	23	25	27 500	1	2	193	-	
200	185	65	158	102	56	49	66	13	49	54 800	8	22	270	9.7	
523	315	52	304	65	239	51	62	8	23	42 000	35	86	258	2.0	
38	38	25	34	26	8	23	19	8	5	22 000	2	4	225	11.1	
1 147	1 122	33	957	601	356	22	73	11	283	93 600	3	265	473	13.4	
107	101	99	93	69	24	91	57	23	22	35 000	1	6	213	14.3	
54	54	52	37	17	20	35	15	4	-	31 500	9	1	50	13.0	
694	641	51	507	352	155	26	34	3	205	80 400	2	119	330	29.5	
41	41	41	36	24	12	36	22	15	5	10 000	5	-	50	-	
282	282	1	77	36	41	1	3	-	-	-	-	23	241	44.6	
835	834	47	758	486	272	45	65	27	223	57 300	44	148	222	13.1	
175	165	27	139	96	43	14	18	10	47	54 200	2	23	239	4.4	

Table 3. Summary of Social and Employment Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B]

**The State
Standard Metropolitan
Statistical Areas
Boroughs and Census Areas
Incorporated Places**

Persons 5 to 17 years who speak a language other than English at home															Persons 18 years and over who speak a language other than English at home															Persons 5 years and over—Percent living in different State in 1975															Persons 3 years old and over—Enrolled in kindergarten, elementary, or high school															Persons 25 years old and over—Percent high school graduates															Persons 16 years and 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Table 3. Summary of Social and Employment Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Standard Metropolitan
Statistical Areas
Boroughs and Census Areas
Incorporated Places**

INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.

Kake city.....	23	-	162	3.1	9.2	189	65.7	385	207	51	24.6	155	43.2	25.8
Kaktovik city.....	26	-	80	3.8	1.2	41	45.9	127	91	6	6.6	81	-	-
Katag city.....	-	-	42	-	3.5	107	58.0	153	79	38	48.1	41	-	-
Kasaan city.....	55	-	100	9.0	24.8	130	84.8	3 089	2 064	278	13.5	1 747	87.0	27.4
Kenai city.....	15	-	455	1.1	23.0	1 590	80.1	5 345	3 642	204	5.6	3 383	66.2	20.0
Ketchikan city.....	6	-	122	19.7	4.3	105	46.9	217	67	8	11.9	56	8.9	8.9
King Cove city.....	6	-	38	-	21.4	105	68.0	271	148	11	7.4	137	8.0	8.0
Kivalina city.....	8	-	91	2.2	-	80	24.7	140	62	15	24.2	47	-	-
Klawock city.....	-	-	19	10.5	19.2	77	64.5	211	129	4	3.1	122	56.6	24.6
Kobuk city.....	11	-	28	-	-	13	41.7	34	22	13	59.1	9	-	-
Kodiak city.....	94	3.2	713	16.7	28.0	918	77.1	3 560	2 778	125	4.5	2 549	71.6	25.9
Kotik city.....	10	-	167	-	1.4	102	27.1	199	63	12	19.0	45	8.9	-
Kotzebue city.....	73	15.1	551	11.6	15.2	583	57.8	1 325	822	104	12.7	701	17.4	11.3
Koyuk city.....	-	-	55	5.5	0.6	53	41.3	120	69	38	55.1	31	-	-
Koyukuk city.....	3	-	10	-	5.3	21	65.7	62	25	5	20.0	20	-	-
Kupreanof city.....	-	-	4	-	22.2	12	89.5	44	21	-	-	21	-	-
Kwethluk city.....	140	18.6	278	37.4	3.7	161	32.2	311	60	4	5.0	76	-	-
Larsen Bay city.....	10	-	38	-	18.2	30	55.1	107	78	2	2.6	76	59.2	48.7
Lower Kalskag city.....	22	-	123	23.6	1.9	79	21.8	155	34	10	29.4	24	-	-
McGrath city.....	3	-	35	8.6	14.3	95	77.8	256	169	13	7.7	156	3.2	-
Manokotak city.....	126	59.5	150	48.7	-	150	19.8	183	66	18	27.3	48	-	-
Mekoryuk city.....	56	-	95	28.4	3.2	60	40.5	109	57	13	22.8	44	-	-
Mountain Village city.....	136	16.9	256	15.6	-	233	32.0	334	190	45	23.7	137	10.9	6.6
Napakotak city.....	81	33.3	150	32.0	1.6	78	23.5	176	78	27	34.6	49	4.1	-
Napaskotak city.....	37	42.5	107	32.7	-	89	34.5	123	78	16	20.5	60	50.0	28.3
Nemana city.....	3	-	36	-	16.0	123	68.9	328	208	22	10.6	169	39.1	19.5
Niwahol city.....	-	-	-	-	21.4	36	71.1	58	21	-	-	21	-	-
New Stuyahok city.....	88	10.2	183	9.8	8.3	99	47.5	239	84	30	35.7	54	-	-
Newtok city.....	22	45.5	71	19.7	-	19	44.2	77	23	-	-	23	-	-
Nighmute city.....	41	80.5	52	46.2	3.6	43	13.0	61	28	3	10.7	25	12.0	-
Nikolai city.....	33	-	38	-	-	34	52.9	53	20	8	40.0	12	-	-
Nome city.....	67	-	411	9.0	18.7	572	67.4	1 602	1 045	120	11.5	903	32.0	16.8
Nome-dillon city.....	8	-	78	6.4	3.0	47	43.3	92	31	-	-	35	-	-
Nooruk city.....	130	1.5	273	3.3	6.4	173	37.5	327	96	8	8.3	88	-	-
North Pole city.....	14	-	32	6.3	38.5	157	89.8	526	366	24	6.6	374	84.0	26.5
Nuqsut city.....	60	10.0	96	-	10.8	64	31.0	118	73	8	11.0	63	1.6	-
Nulato city.....	7	-	67	-	4.8	133	2.1	255	65	7	10.8	54	-	-
Old Harbor city.....	12	-	54	11.1	8.8	106	35.0	219	54	10	18.5	41	39.0	7.3
Ouzinkie city.....	-	-	8	-	3.8	57	53.8	107	47	4	8.5	43	4.7	4.7
Palmer city.....	22	50.0	138	12.3	17.9	442	77.9	1 460	911	123	13.5	757	82.4	21.9
Pelican city.....	2	-	7	-	45.5	29	80.3	7	169	26	20.8	99	-	-
Petersburg city.....	26	-	167	12.0	27.0	520	81.8	2 052	1 489	92	6.2	1 346	52.3	17.4
Pier Station city.....	56	8.9	159	41.5	0.7	124	15.9	204	92	32	34.8	60	-	-
Platinum city.....	9	100.0	27	3.7	20.0	18	27.3	41	16	2	12.5	14	-	-
Point Hope city.....	55	9.1	207	7.7	8.5	157	49.0	284	185	27	14.6	128	7.0	4.7
Port Alexander city.....	-	-	-	-	32.9	15	69.1	55	22	8	36.4	14	-	-
Port Heiden city.....	-	-	7	-	21.3	18	71.1	62	35	-	-	35	42.9	14.3
Port Lions city.....	-	-	37	5.4	16.9	46	49.6	158	91	15	16.5	76	46.1	34.2
Quinhagak city.....	100	48.0	248	44.8	2.0	89	24.6	276	47	3	6.4	44	11.4	-
Ruby city.....	20	-	39	7.7	5.4	71	37.6	132	69	24	34.8	43	9.5	9.3
Russian Mission city.....	27	-	96	3.1	-	49	18.3	102	17	4	23.5	13	-	-
St. Mary's city.....	69	36.2	174	9.2	9.2	83	67.3	143	93	33	23.1	124	14.5	14.5
St. Michael city.....	30	23.3	88	2.3	4.0	73	33.0	136	54	8	14.8	42	4.8	-
St. Paul city.....	34	-	199	4.0	9.2	182	44.8	430	119	6	5.0	165	19.4	9.1
Sand Point city.....	-	-	42	28.6	17.1	129	54.4	475	288	12	4.2	279	41.6	10.4
Savoonga city.....	152	8.6	251	5.2	3.6	175	29.4	319	100	7	7.0	88	2.3	-
Saxman city.....	8	-	35	-	7.3	83	59.0	177	123	13	10.6	98	82.7	28.6
Scofield Bay city.....	42	-	113	17.7	10.1	59	50.5	145	103	13	12.6	90	-	-
Selkirk city.....	38	-	162	3.7	1.9	122	44.9	219	124	70	56.5	41	-	-
Seldovia city.....	-	-	26	15.4	15.7	126	64.3	343	222	17	7.7	192	29.2	9.9
Seward city.....	12	-	148	31.8	21.3	344	79.2	1 452	855	96	11.2	743	60.6	9.3
Shageluk city.....	2	-	19	10.5	-	27	35.6	77	36	19	52.8	17	-	-
Shaktolik city.....	-	-	53	7.5	-	33	38.4	95	43	21	48.8	22	18.2	-
Sheldon Point city.....	44	-	37	43.2	-	50	25.8	42	18	-	-	18	-	-
Shishmaref city.....	26	7.7	139	12.2	9.8	118	59.5	217	91	2	2.2	89	-	-
Shungnak city.....	52	-	103	1.9	5.7	65	44.8	125	77	37	48.1	40	-	-
Sitka city.....	107	-	414	4.3	24.7	1 770	81.1	5 508	3 883	257	6.6	3 714	64.4	29.0
Skagway city.....	-	-	10	20.0	29.6	157	83.0	552	393	46	11.7	336	67.6	11.6
Soldotna city.....	-	-	51	-	28.0	568	86.6	1 625	1 161	176	15.2	920	84.6	17.8
Stebbins city.....	27	11.1	117	5.1	5.0	141	36.6	165	98	28	28.6	67	9.0	-
Tanana city.....	4	-	66	4.5	11.3	94	59.4	259	110	5	4.5	105	13.3	-
Teller city.....	42	-	123	19.5	3.1	58	24.5	156	85	64	75.3	21	-	-
Tenakee Springs city.....	-	-	-	-	13.6	15	93.9	117	48	20	41.7	28	-	-
Topik city.....	122	15.6	253	33.2	6.4	121	36.7	319	198	138	69.7	57	7.0	-
Totkasok Bay city.....	138	55.8	139	40.3	2.1	141	28.0	174	69	4	5.8	65	-	-
Tukuksook city.....	101	7.9	134	6.0	1.7	98	19.2	153	45	3	6.7	39	-	-
Tunonuk city.....	93	51.6	133	52.6	9.8	102	44.5	173	80	11	13.8	62	-	-
Unalakleet city.....	38	-	182	8.2	4.0	190	57.5	410	175	10	5.7	165	19.4	7.9
Unalakleet city.....	6	-	332	23.5	53.1	138	77.5	1 142	1 033	30	2.9	963	15.5	4.0
Upper Kalskag city.....	10	-	51	5.9	10.0	47	37.1	106	24	5	20.8	19	15.8	-
Valdez city.....	19	31.6	151	4.6	45.6	630	82.8	2 300	1 615	142	8.8	1 506	71.2	22.9
Wainwright city.....	80	32.5	219	15.5	4.7	102	40.8	265	164	23	14.0	133	1.5	-
Wales city.....	24	-	90	-	-	30	48.6	101	58	29	50.0	26	-	-

Table 3. Summary of Social and Employment Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B.]

**The State
Standard Metropolitan
Statistical Areas
Boroughs and Census Areas
Incorporated Places**

INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.

Wasilla city
White Mountain city
Whittier city
Wrangell city
Yakutat city

Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning or symbols, see Introduction. For definitions or terms, see Appendix B.															
Persons 5 to 17 years who speak a language other than English at home		Persons 18 years and over who speak a language other than English at home		Persons 5 years and over— Percent living in different State in 1975		Persons 3 years old and over— Enrolled in kindergarten, elementary, or high school		Persons 25 years old and over— Percent high school graduates		Persons 16 years and over					
										Civilian labor force				Workers	
										Unemployed		Percent of civilian labor force		Means of trans- portation to work	
Percent who speak English not well or not at all	Percent who speak English not well or not at all	Percent who speak English not well or not at all	Percent who speak English not well or not at all	Percent living in different State in 1975	Percent Enrolled in kindergarten, elementary, or high school	Percent high school graduates	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in car- pools		
Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total		
2	—	57	—	25.4	422	83.1	1 064	654	131	20.0	499	84.2	18.4		
15	—	35	—	7.0	49	50.0	82	19	1	5.3	18	—	—		
—	—	3	—	33.0	25	83.2	173	130	8	6.2	117	32.5	15.4		
41	—	98	—	20.1	502	74.7	1 562	1 129	119	10.5	992	64.1	20.5		
2	—	54	3.7	4.9	138	70.2	299	199	48	24.1	141	53.9	13.5		

Table 4. Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B)

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Boroughs and Census Areas Incorporated Places	Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years		Persons 16 years and over in labor force in 1979		Median income in 1979 (dollars)		Persons for whom poverty status is determined							
	Total	Percent with a work disability	Total	Percent unem- ployed 15 or more weeks	Per capita income in 1979 (dollars)	House- holds	Families	Total	Income in 1979 below poverty level					Income in 1979 below 125 percent of poverty level
									Total	Percent	65 years and over	Related children		
												Under 18 years	5 to 17 years	
The State	274 019	5.4	233 006	11.4	10 196	25 421	28 406	387 222	41 609	10.7	1 482	15 444	10 140	55 903
SMSA'S														
Anchorage, Alaska	121 968	5.5	105 445	9.4	11 341	27 375	30 730	169 329	12 446	7.4	268	4 424	2 584	17 250
BOROUGH AND CENSUS AREAS														
Aleutian Islands	5 924	2.2	5 244	7.2	10 552	19 389	20 104	6 001	743	12.4	36	195	123	928
Anchorage	121 968	5.5	105 445	9.4	11 341	27 375	30 730	169 329	12 446	7.4	268	4 424	2 584	17 250
Bethel	6 537	7.8	4 884	9.2	4 917	13 656	14 712	10 842	3 397	31.3	121	1 479	1 108	4 326
Bristol Bay	865	6.5	814	12.9	14 948	33 516	40 236	749	31	4.1	6	—	—	45
Dillingham	2 899	6.6	2 320	12.8	7 462	18 977	20 236	4 599	1 044	22.7	73	407	298	1 334
Fairbanks North Star	37 763	5.0	32 057	13.5	9 826	23 656	26 950	50 613	4 830	9.5	89	1 774	987	6 934
Haines	1 139	8.7	965	21.5	8 407	20 893	23 413	1 677	234	14.0	10	74	54	291
Juneau	13 459	3.9	12 278	7.2	12 435	30 872	35 854	19 167	793	4.1	60	191	147	1 135
Kenai Peninsula	16 788	6.7	13 550	14.6	9 636	23 660	27 378	25 075	2 935	11.7	81	993	666	4 084
Ketchikan Gateway	7 603	5.6	6 443	8.0	10 829	27 015	30 992	11 033	819	7.4	84	175	125	966
Kobuk	2 808	2.5	2 252	26.0	5 171	17 756	17 750	4 779	1 291	27.0	71	622	453	1 634
Kodiak Island	6 947	4.0	6 136	8.3	10 415	26 421	28 351	9 466	1 006	10.6	22	309	202	1 380
Kotzebue-Susitna	11 356	7.1	8 710	15.9	8 682	23 483	25 999	17 526	2 411	13.8	77	949	649	2 719
Nome	3 946	4.8	3 131	23.0	5 496	14 550	16 574	6 465	1 835	28.4	111	771	544	2 335
North Slope	2 770	2.4	2 360	11.7	11 006	31 378	32 113	3 974	446	11.2	31	166	106	546
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	2 494	5.3	2 091	18.8	8 327	21 947	23 472	3 799	419	11.0	22	134	108	529
Sitka	5 157	5.9	4 659	10.7	10 744	31 133	32 732	7 413	361	4.9	26	123	76	531
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	2 229	5.8	2 062	24.7	8 179	21 396	23 693	3 424	449	13.1	24	149	102	689
Southeast Fairbanks	3 776	5.5	3 012	14.3	6 751	15 903	15 471	5 265	871	16.5	18	368	257	1 389
Valdez-Cordova	5 752	5.9	4 804	11.9	11 642	27 516	31 876	8 062	975	12.1	66	277	218	1 260
Wade Hampton	2 605	6.8	1 876	14.8	3 203	11 373	12 797	4 623	1 760	38.1	84	865	637	2 267
Wrangell-Petersburg	4 076	5.9	3 614	11.2	10 113	24 459	28 096	6 095	397	6.5	15	114	74	536
Yukon-Koyukuk	5 158	4.7	4 299	19.5	7 143	12 371	14 614	7 246	2 116	29.2	87	885	622	2 795
INCORPORATED PLACES														
Akiak city	63	—	54	83.3	2 295	9 063	9 286	103	57	55.3	1	28	22	71
Akiachuk city	240	10.0	188	2.7	3 340	21 071	20 982	427	41	9.6	—	18	13	65
Akiak city	105	2.9	57	8.8	2 375	4 926	13 500	175	72	41.1	—	25	18	79
Aktomut city	341	5.0	232	14.7	2 702	9 306	9 261	632	300	47.5	8	158	113	342
Aktovik city	148	6.8	120	36.7	7 315	5 833	7 083	166	59	35.5	11	—	—	69
Alakanuk city	288	10.4	211	6.6	2 378	10 721	10 938	584	295	50.5	—	181	151	403
Alakanuk city	88	10.2	78	12.8	9 773	33 282	33 282	173	10	5.8	2	5	4	10
Alakanuk city	106	—	98	16.3	2 965	10 536	11 000	176	41	23.3	1	20	15	68
Amble city	108	1.9	99	6.1	4 886	12 083	18 125	190	21	11.1	—	12	2	39
Anaktuvuk Pass city	118	—	113	14.2	4 006	7 361	7 361	204	100	49.0	13	34	15	109
Anchorage city	121 968	5.5	105 445	9.4	11 341	27 375	30 730	169 329	12 446	7.4	268	4 424	2 584	17 250
Anderson city	362	6.1	302	7.6	14 066	34 532	39 316	402	33	8.2	—	17	15	33
Angoon city	262	3.8	285	58.2	4 359	14 464	15 167	460	95	20.7	—	54	39	168
Aniak city	242	2.9	193	7.3	6 722	14 750	21 528	342	92	26.9	—	32	27	101
Anvik city	67	—	55	23.6	2 761	6 429	7 917	106	35	33.0	5	10	5	62
Atmautluak city	142	12.7	96	13.5	2 624	6 094	4 464	231	147	63.6	2	75	63	176
Barrow city	1 439	1.3	1 189	7.1	11 171	34 458	36 425	2 186	205	9.4	14	79	52	254
Bethel city	2 277	4.8	1 866	5.2	8 217	22 468	27 917	3 504	558	15.9	20	174	136	669
Brevig Mission city	108	—	69	5.8	2 299	9 844	11 250	174	76	43.7	—	43	32	78
Buckland city	98	4.1	62	43.5	2 362	11 375	11 719	169	54	32.0	—	30	25	90
Charlton city	107	15.9	76	11.8	3 381	11 667	11 944	226	83	36.7	5	43	26	102
Chavak city	274	6.6	155	12.9	2 776	14 375	18 295	493	121	24.5	3	53	37	166
Chuathokuk city	71	4.2	53	—	1 303	4 375	5 625	108	60	55.6	4	12	4	98
Clark's Point city	42	—	22	40.9	3 269	2500—	2500—	68	37	54.4	—	13	13	37
Cordova city	1 336	6.5	1 158	7.5	13 559	27 147	32 230	1 867	214	11.5	19	30	22	257
Craig city	337	2.7	303	9.2	7 671	20 156	20 481	566	102	18.0	2	52	42	110
Deering city	77	—	48	16.7	3 005	11 875	12 188	154	20	13.0	—	12	12	89
Delta Junction city	707	5.0	576	13.9	8 523	16 458	15 764	1 005	67	6.7	2	24	21	201
Dillingham city	1 006	4.6	905	5.9	10 711	27 292	29 833	1 546	299	19.3	11	126	85	306
Diomedes city	79	—	40	42.5	1 405	3 281	2 813	130	100	76.9	2	40	25	102
Eagle city	89	19.1	65	30.8	7 179	6 154	4 886	106	45	42.5	5	5	5	45
Eak city	144	6.9	101	19.8	3 281	11 250	13 750	230	83	36.1	4	34	20	109
Ekwoik city	52	—	44	4.5	4 542	9 792	9 583	88	33	37.5	3	12	11	39
Elm city	123	2.4	96	50.0	3 328	9 583	11 250	213	80	37.6	8	40	24	122
Emmonak city	282	—	229	1.7	2 561	6 375	6 838	528	326	61.7	17	167	122	360
Fairbanks city	15 815	5.2	13 573	13.6	9 757	21 184	24 315	21 148	2 249	10.6	77	835	472	3 359
Fortuna Lodge city	122	2.5	90	18.9	3 164	13 839	13 839	255	78	30.6	3	45	18	115
Fort Yukon city	374	6.1	311	28.0	6 361	11 406	9 615	570	212	37.2	7	88	53	254
Galeana city	616	5.0	560	7.5	9 169	20 500	23 250	445	72	16.2	—	22	15	83
Gambell city	263	4.2	200	8.5	3 457	8 409	10 750	436	175	40.1	5	70	55	223
Golovin city	44	9.1	35	45.7	3 135	9 063	12 750	85	25	29.4	6	9	8	25
Goodnews Bay city	94	4.3	70	37.1	4 434	12 083	13 000	168	58	34.5	3	25	23	67
Grayling city	118	3.4	106	19.8	2 384	9 821	10 104	214	81	37.9	—	44	25	143
Haines city	678	8.4	586	20.3	8 097	21 307	24 000	1 046	121	11.6	10	42	30	178
Holy Cross city	112	3.6	79	40.5	2 315	6 667	8 654	219	78	35.6	15	27	16	120
Homer city	1 504	6.3	1 292	6.0	10 200	21 843	25 911	2 149	162	7.5	4	47	41	253
Hoonah city	374	9.9	324	32.7	5 044	17 708	19 375	618	53	8.6	3	17	9	94
Hooper Bay city	366	7.1	275	31.6	3 233	13 558	15 714	597	144	24.1	11	60	51	201
Houston city	237	11.8	155	12.9	6 866	17 083	16 750	365	51	14.0	3	12	12	51
Hughes city	33	—	33	45.5	3 423	8 750	10 000	53	33	62.3	—	13	10	33
Huslia city	109	—	103	43.7	2 608	6 538	6 094	192	77	40.1	—	40	20	110
Hydaburg city	188	4.8	173	34.3	5 021	15 208	16 932	300	38	12.7	1	13	7	44
Juneau city	13 459	3.9	12 278	7.2	12 435	30 872	35 854	19 167	793	4.1	60	191	147	1 135
Kachemak city	284	4.6	233	10.3	13 742	31 580	34 710	470	54	11.5	—	17	14	54

Table 4. Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B.)

**The State
Standard Metropolitan
Statistical Areas
Boroughs and Census Areas
Incorporated Places**

INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.

Kake city	364	3.6	332	27.4	6 350	20 750	23 125	592	32	5.4	1	10	7	55
Kaktovik city	125	8.0	89	19.1	8 309	42 265	43 174	171	7	4.1	—	—	—	7
Kaktovik city	144	2.8	123	67.5	2 458	6 648	6 471	262	165	63.0	7	84	67	223
Kaktovik city	—	—	—	—	—	26 250	26 250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaktovik city	2 979	6.9	2 453	11.3	11 408	31 129	33 660	4 324	293	6.8	13	83	62	503
Kaktovik city	4 855	6.0	4 094	8.5	10 783	24 825	29 678	7 040	629	8.9	64	131	100	763
Kaktovik city	202	1.5	182	67.6	4 633	18 750	15 000	334	75	22.5	1	29	20	90
Kaktovik city	268	—	234	14.5	7 584	21 518	21 161	407	102	25.1	—	46	30	102
Kaktovik city	126	4.8	105	28.6	2 132	8 304	8 304	245	155	63.3	9	79	56	167
Kaktovik city	205	2.9	185	35.1	6 656	25 694	27 083	323	10	3.1	2	—	—	10
Kaktovik city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaktovik city	26	—	28	35.7	2 317	3 000	4 250	57	47	82.5	8	22	14	47
Kaktovik city	3 400	4.4	3 083	7.6	12 031	30 512	33 972	4 700	404	8.6	12	99	68	521
Kaktovik city	182	26.9	125	13.6	3 340	18 750	19 750	310	59	19.0	4	28	21	107
Kaktovik city	1 218	2.8	986	10.5	7 427	23 371	25 234	2 048	277	13.5	30	120	86	377
Kaktovik city	106	11.3	89	44.9	4 072	12 500	17 500	176	52	29.5	—	24	24	60
Kaktovik city	62	—	50	32.0	2 167	6 667	7 500	91	47	51.6	—	22	11	47
Kaktovik city	44	—	36	13.9	9 984	18 438	32 913	54	3	5.6	—	76	52	241
Kaktovik city	275	18.5	181	1.7	2 478	10 417	11 250	480	148	30.8	—	6	6	43
Kaktovik city	99	9.1	85	25.9	8 116	17 000	18 750	155	25	16.1	—	—	—	—
Kaktovik city	142	12.0	82	12.2	1 662	5 673	7 250	234	157	67.1	5	65	52	176
Kaktovik city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
McGrath city	239	7.5	211	17.1	9 742	21 944	25 750	372	34	9.1	2	16	16	47
Manaktotuk city	175	2.9	128	7.0	5 715	31 320	31 320	301	71	23.6	—	40	29	71
Mekeoryuk city	91	3.3	81	22.2	3 473	9 479	10 694	168	74	44.0	8	31	26	74
Mountain Village city	313	7.3	247	15.4	4 462	18 750	20 278	606	120	19.8	7	63	56	204
Napaktok city	160	11.3	93	7.5	3 511	9 792	9 479	265	89	33.6	6	38	23	101
Napaktok city	107	—	75	5.3	3 463	11 094	12 031	224	58	25.9	7	26	26	62
Napaktok city	316	11.7	268	14.2	7 476	21 250	23 375	486	126	25.9	8	47	35	128
Nenana city	56	—	40	22.5	6 189	11 875	13 750	96	19	19.8	—	11	8	21
Newhalen city	226	—	173	48.0	4 284	17 000	16 750	345	91	26.4	6	34	24	97
New Stuyahok city	72	2.8	51	11.8	1 691	2500—	2500—	125	116	92.8	5	48	22	116
Newtok city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nightmute city	51	15.7	38	42.1	2 955	8 750	8 750	125	74	59.2	5	39	29	97
Nikolai city	50	—	37	43.2	1 267	5 000	5 000	85	74	87.1	3	36	28	74
Nome city	1 452	5.7	1 296	12.3	8 425	23 500	27 407	2 269	260	11.5	32	79	56	380
Nonaditna city	133	3.8	102	15.7	5 083	18 000	20 781	170	36	21.2	—	10	7	217
Nonaditna city	308	—	221	24.4	3 159	15 000	15 250	507	173	34.1	2	86	66	217
North Pole city	515	3.1	453	9.1	9 253	24 907	26 429	733	47	6.4	—	15	8	57
Huigait city	109	2.8	104	37.5	6 894	28 125	26 667	194	18	9.3	—	9	6	31
Huigait city	241	—	220	2.7	2 872	12 813	11 964	397	115	29.0	1	71	63	200
Huigait city	219	1.4	129	18.6	3 534	7 062	7 500	357	163	45.7	—	60	38	205
Huigait city	96	4.2	74	20.3	10 055	18 750	22 250	173	17	9.8	2	5	—	19
Huigait city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ouzinkie city	1 271	6.1	998	14.9	8 286	19 960	21 190	2 038	207	10.2	16	79	49	307
Palmer city	161	11.2	144	6.9	9 785	21 923	30 597	207	12	5.8	2	—	—	16
Palmer city	1 879	4.4	1 687	8.1	11 278	25 094	30 076	3 793	148	5.3	8	47	27	190
Pilot Station city	187	3.7	126	11.9	1 923	8 482	8 646	337	203	60.2	13	93	59	251
Platinum city	39	—	32	12.5	5 256	17 500	18 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Point Hope city	275	6.2	226	11.1	5 606	22 813	22 556	469	56	11.9	—	31	22	71
Port Alexander city	49	24.5	33	24.2	6 247	13 958	4 886	88	28	31.8	—	11	5	28
Port Heiden city	62	—	52	—	11 665	16 250	30 699	78	14	17.9	—	2	1	14
Port Lions city	140	12.9	117	12.8	7 036	17 813	18 875	228	30	13.2	—	16	8	36
Quinhagak city	250	4.4	149	2.0	2 895	10 375	10 125	413	170	41.2	9	75	50	199
Ruby city	124	11.3	94	43.6	3 511	8 438	14 306	207	45	21.7	7	18	8	77
Russian Mission city	95	—	40	22.5	1 516	2500—	3 750	162	124	76.5	—	55	38	124
St. Mary's city	248	1.2	206	14.6	4 995	9 750	18 194	340	68	20.0	7	12	7	83
St. Michael city	125	1.6	78	19.2	2 945	10 714	11 250	231	125	54.1	8	64	43	139
St. Paul city	408	3.9	324	3.1	5 760	22 813	22 500	585	69	11.8	—	36	31	137
Sand Point city	462	3.0	386	3.6	21 206	30 648	54 453	623	66	10.6	3	5	3	76
Savvaogah city	297	4.4	182	16.5	2 612	7 813	10 000	489	200	40.9	10	84	58	299
Saxman city	158	10.8	136	16.9	6 688	31 119	32 846	270	13	4.8	—	—	—	13
Saxman city	134	8.2	90	20.0	3 402	12 344	13 594	234	117	50.0	8	53	33	148
Saxman Bay city	199	3.5	186	57.0	2 188	9 750	9 583	360	173	48.1	3	93	70	185
Selawik city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seldovia city	329	9.4	291	14.1	8 164	17 778	18 500	468	59	12.6	4	13	11	67
Seward city	1 290	7.0	1 092	10.9	9 385	19 817	25 000	1 779	289	16.2	15	54	26	320
Shageluk city	73	6.8	55	32.7	2 734	4 028	4 722	112	75	67.0	—	31	21	96
Shaktotuk city	86	—	63	39.7	3 513	8 333	11 250	155	44	28.4	4	15	10	63
Sheldon Point city	42	7.1	22	22.2	1 437	8 500	8 500	92	80	87.0	—	46	44	80
Shishmaref city	211	11.4	122	6.6	3 636	11 563	11 875	379	120	31.7	2	60	46	204
Sitka city	117	3.4	102	33.3	3 996	18 750	17 500	192	41	21.4	6	22	16	68
Sitka city	5 157	5.9	4 659	10.7	10 744	31 133	32 732	7 413	361	4.9	26	123	76	531
Skagway city	516	3.1	483	16.8	12 603	33 929	36 450	760	33	4.3	3	—	—	59
Skagway city	1 600	7.3	1 359	14.8	9 618	25 176	26 613	2 312	299	12.9	—	132	75	405
Skagway city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stebbins city	160	6.9	119	41.2	2 306	13 036	13 750	363	115	31.7	—	78	55	127
Tanana city	243	3.7	197	10.2	5 378	15 000	16 500	364	75	20.6	5	27	22	86
Teller city	138	8.7	112	71.4	3 125	8 182	9 432	224	112	50.0	2	49	26	138
Tenakee Springs city	80	—	67	25.4	5 511	9 583	18 250	145	35	24.1	7	—	—	35
Tokeah city	300	30.3	215	30.2	4 006	12 917	12 000	487	128	26.3	3	63	50	187
Tokeah city	165	5.5	111	1.8	2 859	13 636	13 194	317	81	25.6	2	45	37	174
Tulukak city	145	15.2	93	9.7	1 394	7 159	7 750	269	212	78.8	8	105	86	245
Tunukak city	162	—	146	24.7	2 925	9 667	12 500	291	114	29.2	2	68	55	171
Unalakleet city	383	1.6	297	22.9	4 797	12 083	15 893	625	187	29.9	22	70	46	191
Unalakleet city	1 132	2.7	1 039	9.2	12 279	24 375	31 375	1 309	203	15.5	3	17	7	253
Unalakleet city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Kalskag city	99	9.1	55	5.5	2 855	6 563	8 125	141	82	58.2	—	37	28	108
Valdez city	2 184	4.3	1 923	11.2	13 3									

Table 4. Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B.]

**The State
Standard Metropolitan
Statistical Areas
Boroughs and Census Areas
Incorporated Places**

INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.

Wasilla city
White Mountain city
Whittier city
Wrangell city
Yakutat city

Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years		Persons 16 years and over in labor force in 1979		Median income in 1979 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined						
Total	Percent with a work disability	Total	Percent unem- ployed 15 or more weeks	Per capita income in 1979 (dollars)	House- holds	Families	Total	Income in 1979 below poverty level			Related children		Income in 1979 below 125 percent of poverty level
								Total	Percent	65 years and over	Under 18 years	5 to 17 years	
1 003	5.6	770	20.4	8 708	22 439	34 562	1 547	221	14.3	-	98	74	293
68	13.2	64	67.2	3 475	9 107	9 250	121	39	32.2	2	17	14	52
167	16.2	153	2.0	11 283	18 750	25 833	218	3	1.4	-	-	-	12
1 413	8.3	1 277	8.5	9 770	25 064	30 066	2 106	149	7.1	-	38	27	181
285	9.1	278	10.8	7 626	20 278	33 571	454	69	15.1	-	31	25	89

Table 5. Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B.]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Boroughs and Census Areas Incorporated Places	Year-round housing units										Occupied housing units					
	Total	Percent with—									Total	Percent with—		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars), specified owner occupied		Median gross rent (dol- lars), specified renter occupied
		Year structure built	Source of water by public system or private company							House- holder moved into unit 1979 to March 1980		1 or more vehicles available	With a mort- gage	Not mor- t- gaged		
			5 or more units in structure	Public sewer	Central heating system	Air condi- tioning	1 or more complete bath- rooms	3 or more bed- rooms								
The State	154 051	52.7	4.7	22.1	70.0	68.0	80.2	0.9	86.9	42.4	131 463	38.6	86.3	640	161	368
SMSA'S																
Anchorage, Alaska	89 895	55.8	1.1	27.2	85.2	87.3	95.2	0.9	98.2	48.0	60 470	41.3	94.7	671	163	374
BOROUGHS AND CENSUS AREAS																
Alutian Islands	1 648	29.7	11.9	11.0	85.4	79.3	74.3	0.7	89.3	45.5	1 598	45.6	71.7	490	101	285
Anchorage	69 895	55.8	1.1	27.2	85.2	87.3	95.2	0.9	98.2	48.0	60 470	41.3	94.7	671	163	374
Bethel	3 075	54.2	4.0	7.5	45.7	20.7	26.2	1.9	25.8	19.3	2 684	31.7	24.1	363	143	299
Bristol Bay	297	35.4	19.9	9.8	19.5	13.5	64.3	0.3	77.8	41.4	246	35.8	83.3	413	227	409
Dillingham	1 416	49.5	8.3	8.5	45.3	33.3	34.5	—	47.6	31.4	1 214	29.4	50.2	565	171	403
Faribanks North Star	22 094	48.5	3.4	31.1	65.6	62.0	85.3	1.1	88.7	38.0	18 224	41.0	93.0	654	178	353
Haines	714	45.5	12.9	19.2	67.8	60.4	51.7	1.3	74.4	39.4	572	32.9	96.0	450	213	310
Juneau	7 533	50.6	15.0	22.7	58.4	82.3	82.6	0.6	95.5	48.4	7 035	38.2	87.8	681	199	414
Kodiak Peninsula	10 364	58.9	2.9	10.3	44.1	40.5	75.1	0.5	83.9	38.9	8 546	35.6	91.3	509	120	343
Ketchikan Gateway	4 274	35.9	19.4	22.4	75.3	72.8	70.3	0.8	94.4	36.4	3 985	36.4	31.3	570	179	374
Kodiak	1 332	52.6	4.5	11.1	65.3	58.2	37.6	0.5	48.0	27.9	1 140	31.0	17.5	273	230	455
Kodiak Island	3 462	42.2	2.8	16.9	78.7	72.0	69.2	1.4	84.7	36.9	3 027	38.9	83.0	585	208	443
Metlakatla-Summit	7 443	48.6	3.4	6.7	17.9	14.9	61.7	0.4	76.7	43.0	5 699	30.2	94.9	596	141	333
Nome	2 059	45.1	20.6	10.2	64.2	39.0	33.7	0.5	34.1	31.8	1 741	29.2	30.6	542	191	385
North Star	1 144	63.2	5.3	15.7	53.7	15.5	43.4	1.5	19.9	27.8	980	36.7	24.1	383	186	364
Prince of Wales-Outer Kachikan	1 294	52.7	11.9	3.6	68.6	72.0	51.9	2.6	55.5	41.6	1 121	31.9	60.0	295	83	256
Sitka	2 659	37.1	8.3	10.3	95.1	69.2	76.6	0.4	95.0	42.1	2 440	40.1	85.2	629	165	415
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	1 341	43.3	21.1	5.1	70.1	59.6	50.4	0.3	76.4	39.0	1 087	26.4	59.8	427	192	315
Southeast Fairbanks	2 073	47.0	3.7	24.0	33.6	26.7	58.3	2.0	63.0	38.5	1 666	38.3	89.9	363	69	307
Valdez-Cordova	3 700	47.9	7.9	22.2	60.6	54.2	69.7	0.8	72.4	35.1	2 689	38.3	86.0	750+	177	399
Wade Hampton	1 139	65.5	1.6	1.7	59.4	19.2	10.1	0.6	18.4	26.0	947	19.7	11.7	221	147	296
Wrangell-Petersburg	2 291	32.2	27.2	8.2	77.0	68.2	60.5	0.6	89.7	43.7	2 072	33.4	76.0	527	196	320
Yukon-Koyukuk	2 804	48.6	7.9	5.6	34.6	13.6	26.9	0.7	30.0	23.1	2 280	30.0	46.1	382	100	245
INCORPORATED PLACES																
Alatash city	36	58.3	—	—	94.4	83.3	—	—	83.3	47.2	31	64.5	9.7	425	250+	...
Alatash city	89	47.2	12.4	—	—	—	21.3	—	15.7	24.7	89	12.4	19.1	—	175	264
Alatash city	39	25.6	30.8	—	—	—	—	—	10.3	—	37	10.8	—	—	141	...
Alatash city	132	47.0	3.8	—	10.6	—	2.3	—	2.3	12.1	124	25.8	4.0	—	121	317
Alatash city	15	—	60.0	—	13.3	13.3	—	—	33.3	—	13	23.1	—	—	—	...
Alatash city	133	75.9	—	—	15.0	4.5	5.3	—	3.0	27.8	111	17.1	1.8	—	89	338
Alatash city	71	32.4	22.5	9.9	11.3	7.0	16.9	—	12.7	29.6	46	10.9	95.7	750+	168	342
Alatash city	55	49.1	—	—	12.7	—	3.6	—	3.6	—	46	13.0	—	—	63	145
Alatash city	54	83.3	—	11.1	55.6	48.1	3.7	1.4	29.6	7.4	50	28.0	8.0	275	100	467
Alatash city	47	61.7	—	—	—	—	2.1	—	2.1	2.1	37	5.4	29.7	175	169	...
Anchorage city	69 895	55.8	1.1	27.2	85.2	87.3	95.2	0.9	98.2	48.0	60 470	41.3	94.7	671	163	374
Anderson city	145	29.7	—	13.1	13.1	13.1	90.3	1.4	95.9	50.3	122	23.0	95.9	547	208	432
Angoon city	131	48.9	14.5	8.4	93.9	93.1	18.3	—	84.7	41.2	108	16.7	38.0	256	191	255
Aniak city	123	50.4	15.4	10.6	13.0	10.6	37.4	—	45.5	15.4	106	35.8	17.0	433	84	486
Aniak city	41	53.7	—	—	58.5	—	—	—	17.1	29.3	38	13.2	47.4	—	136	440
Atkasook city	44	68.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	—	2.3	—	—	9.1	44	29.5	27.3	—	75	225
Barrow city	687	60.0	5.8	24.9	68.4	25.2	53.3	2.5	32.0	26.9	607	41.7	34.8	408	138	370
Bethel city	1 267	55.6	3.2	17.0	88.2	43.6	50.4	1.4	49.3	21.9	1 083	44.0	46.9	386	148	315
Brevig Mission city	35	68.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.4	30	56.7	—	—	138	...
Buckland city	43	65.1	9.3	—	7.0	—	—	—	—	30.2	38	13.2	—	—	250+	...
Chetana city	54	68.5	—	—	3.7	—	3.7	—	3.7	20.4	48	14.6	—	—	147	225
Chavak city	111	56.8	—	3.6	71.2	3.6	7.2	—	7.2	34.2	100	14.0	—	225	221	275
Chavak city	22	36.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.1	—	22	40.9	—	—	71	...
Clark's Point city	21	33.3	14.3	—	—	—	4.8	—	4.8	23.8	20	40.0	—	100—	147	...
Cordova city	704	41.5	23.6	19.0	97.9	93.8	81.1	2.8	94.5	36.5	657	37.6	81.4	698	250+	391
Craig city	197	52.3	18.3	1.0	93.9	79.7	55.8	3.6	85.8	30.5	177	41.8	72.3	458	116	350
Deering city	31	64.5	29.0	—	9.7	—	9.7	—	—	9.7	31	19.4	—	—	250+	...
Delta Junction city	443	49.7	0.7	22.6	24.8	25.1	84.4	0.5	94.8	30.7	340	56.8	92.4	475	188	402
Dillingham city	563	51.7	11.4	19.5	46.2	41.7	60.9	—	66.1	36.2	467	45.6	70.7	649	208	475
Dismal city	33	54.5	39.4	—	21.2	—	6.1	—	—	—	29	41.4	—	—	107	...
Engle city	63	66.7	22.2	—	20.6	—	—	—	—	22.2	53	37.7	88.7	—	100	123
Esk city	52	57.7	11.5	—	—	—	1.9	—	1.9	3.8	52	30.8	—	375	124	...
Etovak city	25	60.0	8.0	—	8.0	—	8.0	—	32.0	—	25	16.0	28.0	675	142	...
Ellis city	48	39.6	10.4	—	85.4	77.1	—	—	4.2	12.5	48	16.7	2.1	—	152	135
Enomak city	156	79.5	—	—	80.8	3.8	12.8	—	—	26.3	122	25.4	—	—	117	308
Faribanks city	9 712	29.3	6.6	46.2	98.9	98.7	96.9	1.3	96.5	32.8	8 145	47.4	87.7	652	214	333
Fortuna Lodge city	78	98.7	—	—	92.3	3.8	—	—	87.2	41.0	58	1.7	—	433	161	...
Fort Yukon city	243	50.6	4.9	11.1	79.4	2.1	4.5	0.8	8.6	26.7	194	34.5	33.0	450	180	230
Galea city	166	66.9	0.6	—	88.0	—	7.2	—	8.4	11.4	135	26.7	65.2	456	105	241
Gambell city	104	59.6	19.3	9.6	100.0	—	22.1	—	1.0	59.6	104	33.7	3.8	—	250	...
Galevin city	36	47.2	19.4	13.9	13.9	—	—	—	—	13.9	31	—	12.9	—	164	...
Goodnews Bay city	46	52.2	—	—	60.9	47.8	4.3	—	37.0	10.9	44	—	4.5	325	236	...
Grayling city	61	24.6	—	—	86.9	78.7	4.9	—	19.7	18.0	50	4.0	12.0	—	170	...
Haines city	392	41.6	16.1	17.6	92.3	94.6	68.4	0.8	92.3	38.5	337	37.4	94.4	507	227	321
Holy Cross city	48	72.1	4.4	7.4	32.4	29.4	2.9	10.3	22.1	20.6	63	17.5	7.9	—	65	135
Homer city	952	40.1	1.4	14.4	76.2	63.6	78.5	1.2	84.8	27.7						

Table 5. Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.)

**The State
Standard Metropolitan
Statistical Areas
Boroughs and Census Areas
Incorporated Places**

INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.

Kake city	214	47.2	25.7	7.9	93.0	86.4	46.3	-	72.4	44.4	173	19.1	58.4	278	177	341
Kaktovik city	57	50.8	-	-	11.9	5.1	25.4	-	5.1	20.3	43	27.9	9.3	175	250+	320
Kallig city	57	57.9	-	1.8	61.4	54.4	8.8	-	10.5	5.3	53	32.1	1.9	-	110	115
Kasaan city	12	41.7	33.3	-	25.0	25.0	-	-	83.3	-	12	41.7	-	-	50	-
Kanaa city	1 882	55.0	1.1	18.7	74.4	73.0	95.9	-	98.7	48.6	1 506	42.0	94.4	540	133	358
Ketchikan city	2 792	28.7	23.8	32.2	99.2	98.0	79.2	0.9	96.3	35.3	2 644	38.8	77.9	605	213	378
Kiann city	93	45.2	-	17.2	74.2	69.9	12.9	-	74.2	41.9	80	41.3	16.3	417	250+	475
King Cove city	115	33.9	4.3	21.7	100.0	96.5	63.5	-	93.9	40.0	100	46.0	37.0	-	148	407
Kivalina city	42	40.5	-	21.4	31.0	-	-	-	-	28.6	42	11.9	35.7	-	238	-
Klawock city	97	53.6	14.4	-	100.0	95.9	32.0	2.1	94.8	59.8	78	11.5	75.6	367	150	328
Kobuk city	36	22.2	11.1	-	5.6	-	-	-	5.6	5.6	17	-	-	-	154	-
Kodiak city	1 639	39.7	2.5	25.5	99.2	98.0	89.4	0.8	98.0	33.7	1 535	41.4	87.5	656	250+	487
Kotlik city	68	64.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	56	25.0	-	175	91	-
Kotzebue city	667	46.9	4.3	15.0	86.4	81.0	67.8	0.3	66.3	30.7	565	37.3	28.3	269	219	500+
Koyuk city	52	61.5	19.2	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	48.1	52	57.7	19.2	144	54	-
Koyukuk city	29	62.1	6.9	-	75.9	-	-	-	-	-	25	32.0	-	-	50	-
Kupreanof city	26	34.6	57.7	-	-	-	23.1	-	15.4	15.4	26	50.0	-	125	154	-
Kwethluk city	101	54.5	3.0	-	70.3	-	3.0	2.0	1.0	6.9	92	8.7	2.2	-	130	-
Larsen Bay city	40	62.5	10.0	5.0	20.0	55.0	-	-	62.5	17.5	36	38.9	38.9	267	186	-
Lower Kalsag city	56	53.6	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	54	20.4	9.3	-	83	-
McGrath city	158	45.6	9.5	5.1	17.1	14.6	30.4	0.6	44.9	37.3	129	58.9	20.9	291	137	375
Manokotak city	51	56.9	-	-	100.0	100.0	15.7	-	72.5	51.0	51	25.5	29.4	187	213	-
Mekoryuk city	69	40.6	7.2	-	-	-	13.0	15.9	-	30.4	53	9.4	17.0	275	200	208
Mountain Village city	123	38.2	2.4	1.6	48.0	31.7	7.3	-	35.8	17.9	111	14.4	38.7	138	145	60
Napakotak city	57	63.2	7.0	-	93.0	-	3.5	-	3.5	24.6	52	11.5	25.0	550	165	160
Napakotak city	50	34.0	-	-	6.0	-	6.0	-	6.0	10.0	50	-	6.0	-	205	-
Nanana city	177	41.2	8.5	6.2	6.2	8.5	53.7	-	52.5	33.9	158	43.0	69.0	284	82	359
Nenah city	25	28.0	-	-	36.0	16.0	-	-	-	12.0	25	12.0	52.0	525	98	-
New Stuyahok city	69	88.4	-	-	63.8	47.8	20.3	-	60.9	20.3	69	5.8	14.5	675	174	250
Newtok city	30	63.3	-	-	63.3	-	26.7	-	10.0	3.3	28	-	-	-	96	-
Nightmute city	33	87.9	-	-	6.1	-	18.2	-	6.1	-	26	46.2	11.5	750+	194	-
Nikolai city	23	65.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.0	17	35.3	-	-	110	-
Nome city	840	33.0	26.2	16.9	81.8	69.2	59.9	0.7	63.7	26.3	697	35.9	55.2	600	235	468
Nondalton city	43	51.2	-	-	62.8	53.5	4.7	-	44.2	25.6	38	36.8	-	242	158	-
Noorvik city	96	81.3	2.1	-	92.7	64.6	17.7	-	67.7	46.9	82	30.5	2.4	125	123	152
North Pole city	367	78.2	-	27.2	73.3	72.8	86.9	0.8	97.5	46.0	275	53.5	94.2	682	230	362
Nuiqsut city	59	100.0	-	15.3	25.4	-	35.6	-	-	20.3	55	34.5	-	289	250+	500+
Nulato city	76	44.7	6.6	-	5.3	3.9	3.9	-	9.2	6.6	60	15.0	25.0	-	130	157
Old Harbor city	103	54.4	-	-	100.0	100.0	18.4	-	94.2	26.2	93	6.5	47.3	375	184	275
Ouzinkie city	72	52.8	8.3	-	100.0	94.4	9.7	-	88.9	26.4	61	52.5	-	239	229	225
Palmer city	840	52.4	4.8	22.7	97.6	97.6	89.0	0.6	98.3	47.6	725	36.6	91.6	461	171	318
Pelican city	78	15.4	15.4	-	92.3	5.1	21.8	-	100.0	23.1	75	45.3	9.3	550	140	244
Petersburg city	1 055	34.1	30.6	9.9	87.6	76.0	63.2	1.2	94.6	47.6	979	33.6	83.1	579	215	356
Pilot Station city	84	70.2	-	-	44.0	28.6	-	3.6	6.0	10.7	74	14.9	58.1	100	128	-
Platinum city	13	23.1	38.5	15.4	38.5	23.1	7.7	61.5	46.2	15.4	13	46.2	53.8	-	-	-
Point Hope city	138	52.2	2.2	-	-	-	15.2	-	-	43.5	98	35.7	3.1	385	233	278
Port Alexander city	57	64.9	31.6	-	54.4	3.5	-	-	7.0	7.0	41	34.1	-	-	50	-
Port Heiden city	28	50.0	3.6	-	-	-	21.4	-	42.9	21.4	28	25.0	71.4	-	192	-
Port Lions city	80	-	-	-	100.0	93.8	23.8	-	100.0	42.5	75	26.7	65.3	488	154	433
Quinhagak city	82	89.0	1.2	-	-	-	2.4	-	2.4	37.8	82	84.1	6.1	-	213	-
Ruby city	86	53.5	12.8	-	17.4	-	7.0	3.5	9.3	12.8	66	28.8	33.3	-	99	225
Russian Mission city	41	61.0	-	-	87.8	22.0	51.2	-	7.3	-	41	26.8	-	-	-	-
St. Mary's city	76	77.6	-	-	73.7	9.2	35.5	-	50.0	50.0	63	20.6	14.3	125	221	375
St. Michael city	54	44.4	25.9	5.6	5.6	-	5.6	-	-	25.9	54	7.4	-	375	168	160
St. Paul city	151	19.9	40.4	4.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	-	100.0	85.4	146	21.9	43.2	325	216	278
Sand Point city	207	61.8	9.7	16.9	96.1	89.4	61.8	1.9	98.6	33.3	207	43.5	58.5	500	189	452
Savonoga city	111	78.4	7.2	4.5	82.9	5.4	24.3	-	5.4	49.5	109	42.2	1.8	125	223	305
Saxman city	78	56.4	10.3	-	93.6	91.0	47.4	-	89.7	61.5	66	19.7	100.0	492	200	338
Scammon Bay city	54	48.1	-	-	79.6	72.2	9.3	-	42.6	16.7	48	39.6	12.5	-	141	-
Selawik city	82	59.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	69	26.1	-	750+	250+	325
Seldovia city	202	44.6	18.3	16.8	91.6	82.7	55.4	2.5	89.1	24.3	183	48.1	61.7	506	161	256
Seward city	767	23.3	19.0	18.5	95.8	94.1	87.6	-	93.9	30.5	670	40.1	83.9	497	167	301
Shageluk city	54	16.7	-	11.1	11.1	-	1.9	-	-	16.7	40	22.5	7.5	-	75	-
Shaktovik city	47	91.5	-	-	85.1	-	-	-	6.4	-	47	12.8	12.8	-	242	135
Sheldon Point city	29	65.5	20.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.3	18	100.0	-	125	50	-
Shishmaref city	86	55.8	16.3	3.5	7.0	-	19.8	-	-	38.4	86	18.6	5.8	-	250+	316
Shungnak city	52	67.3	-	-	50.0	50.0	5.8	-	46.2	23.1	52	25.0	1.9	-	177	275
Sitka city	2 659	37.1	8.3	10.3	95.1	69.2	76.6	0.4	95.0	42.1	2 440	40.1	85.2	629	165	415
Skagway city	343	30.3	34.7	5.5	97.4	95.9	81.6	-	98.5	36.4	295	39.7	90.8	634	250+	408
Soldotna city	947	73.8	0.2	17.3	82.6	87.4	95.0	0.8	98.1	52.9	808	42.5	95.4	451	156	341
Stebbins city	71	67.6	4.2	2.8	94.4	-	2.8	-	-	52.1	71	9.9	-	-	72	165
Tanana city	137	34.3	21.2	11.7	73.7	26.3	32.1	-	18.2	13.1	108	49.1	31.5	-	122	238
Teller city	99	38.4	49.5	-	-	-	5.1	-	2.0	34.3	58	19.0	5.2	-	-	238
Tenakee Springs city	108	11.1	63.9	-	-	-	5.6	-	11.1	9.3	83	21.7	-	-	141	147
Toginik city	114	57.0	-	-	77.2	70.2	17.5	-	59.6	34.2	99	7.1	58.6	750+	179	260
Toksook Bay city	68	63.2	-	-	70.6	67.6	4.4	-	50.0	38.2	65	15.4	3.1	-	172	-
Tuksook city	46	43.5	8.7	-	-	-	4.3	-	2.2	43.5	46	6.5	15.2	-	116	-
Tunuxuk city	79	63.3	7.6	-	-	-	31.6	-	-	43.0	60	80.0	3.3	272	169	210
Unalakleet city	185	38.9	8.6	13.0	86.5	80.0	17.8	-	48.6	27.0	158	11.4	28.5	675	216	432
Unalakleet city	291	33.3	10.0	16.5	82.1	36.1	47.1	1.0	79.0	20.6	282	47.2	67.4	750+	138	331
Upper Kalsag city	43	39.5	-	-	-	-	4.7	-	11.6	25.6	40	12.5	5.0	-	81	383
Valdez city	1 123	68.2	1.6	15.2	76.6	77.7	93.1	0.1	95.5	48.4	957	47.6	94.7	750+	250+	500+
Wainwright city	109	69.7	16.5	-	88.1	0.9	41									

Table 5. Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

**The State
Standard Metropolitan
Statistical Areas
Boroughs and Census Areas
Incorporated Places**

Year-round housing units											Occupied housing units					
Total	Percent with—										Total	Percent with—		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars), specified owner occupied		Median gross rent (dollars), specified renter occupied
	Year structure built		Source of water by public system or private company									Householder moved into unit 1979 to March 1980	1 or more vehicles available	With a mortgage	Not mortgaged	
	1970 to March 1980	1939 or earlier	5 or more units in structure	Public sewer	Central heating system	Air conditioning	1 or more complete bath-rooms	3 or more bed-rooms								
642	78.3	1.4	12.6	17.9	14.3	77.4	—	93.1	42.8	507	50.5	97.4	667	163	384	
43	55.8	25.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.6	38	10.5	—	425	106	263	
289	0.7	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	—	100.0	30.4	81	51.9	71.6	—	273	
801	21.1	26.6	8.5	65.4	64.7	65.2	—	—	96.3	40.3	737	31.8	78.0	541	199	
167	53.9	18.0	5.4	85.0	83.2	68.3	—	—	80.2	54.5	135	22.2	71.9	347	221	

Table 5. Summary of Selected Blowing Characteristics (1981-1982) (continued) (continued)

Station	Date	Time	Wind Speed (mi/hr)	Wind Direction (deg)	Wave Height (ft)	Wave Period (sec)	Wave Direction (deg)	Air Temp (deg F)	Sea Level Pressure (in Hg)	Remarks
1	1/1/82	1400	15	110	1.5	6.0	110	55	30.0	Light breeze, small waves
2	1/1/82	1500	12	100	1.2	5.5	100	55	30.0	Light breeze, small waves
3	1/1/82	1600	10	90	1.0	5.0	90	55	30.0	Light breeze, small waves
4	1/1/82	1700	8	80	0.8	4.5	80	55	30.0	Light breeze, small waves
5	1/1/82	1800	6	70	0.6	4.0	70	55	30.0	Light breeze, small waves
6	1/1/82	1900	5	60	0.5	3.5	60	55	30.0	Light breeze, small waves
7	1/1/82	2000	4	50	0.4	3.0	50	55	30.0	Light breeze, small waves
8	1/1/82	2100	3	40	0.3	2.5	40	55	30.0	Light breeze, small waves
9	1/1/82	2200	2	30	0.2	2.0	30	55	30.0	Light breeze, small waves
10	1/1/82	2300	1	20	0.1	1.5	20	55	30.0	Light breeze, small waves

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes. All counties and equivalents are shown irrespective of governmental status.

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

County subdivisions are included in this report only if they have an "active" or "inactive" general purpose government. An *active* government unit has the legal capacity to have officers, to raise revenue, and to conduct governmental activities under State laws, and is currently doing so. These units are generally recognized for Federal revenue sharing purposes. *Inactive* governmental units have the legal capacity to be active, but currently have no legal officers, raise no revenue, con-

duct no activities, and are not recognized for revenue sharing purposes.

Such county subdivisions, also known as Minor Civil Divisions (MCD's), are found in the following 20 States: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

MCD's are primary divisions of counties established under State law. These MCD's are variously designated as townships, towns, precincts, districts, wards, plantations, Indian reservations, grants, purchases, gores, locations, or areas. In some States, all incorporated places are also MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to or part of the MCD(s) in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's. Incorporated places which are independent MCD's are shown only in the place portion of the tables, i.e., they are not also shown as county subdivisions.

INCORPORATED PLACES

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York, and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as MCD's for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

The general concept of a metropolitan area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. The standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on metropolitan areas. The SMSA's are designated and defined by the Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards developed by the interagency Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The SMSA's are not governmental units, but are shown here because of their importance to many Federal- and State-funding programs.

Each SMSA has one or more central counties containing the area's main population concentration: an urbanized area with at least 50,000 inhabitants. An SMSA may also include outlying counties which have close economic and social relationships with the central counties. The outlying counties must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and must also meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, SMSA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties. For SMSA's which cross State lines, only that portion contained in the State is included in these tables.

To aid users who want to become familiar with the SMSA standards and how they are applied, documents are available from the Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

27-11-19
The following are the results of the
28th and 29th September 1964
to the 1964

COUNTY

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COUNTY

The following are the results of the
28th and 29th September 1964
to the 1964

STANDARD METEOROLOGICAL
STATION

The following are the results of the
28th and 29th September 1964
to the 1964

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

GENERAL B-1

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Household	B-1
Householder	B-1
Child	B-1
Family	B-2
Group Quarters	B-2
Inmate of Institution	B-2
Other	B-2
Sex	B-2
Race	B-2
Age	B-2
Spanish/Hispanic Origin	B-3
School Enrollment	B-3
Years of School Completed	B-3
Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English	B-3
Work Disability	B-3
Residence in 1975	B-3
Means of Transportation to Work	B-3
Reference Week	B-4
Labor Force Status	B-4
Employed	B-4
Unemployed	B-4
Labor Force Status in 1979	B-4
Weeks of Unemployment in 1979	B-4
Income in 1979	B-4
Median Income	B-4
Per Capita Income	B-4
Poverty Status in 1979	B-5

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters	B-5
Housing Units	B-5
Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data	B-5
Year-Round Housing Units	B-5
Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics	B-5
Occupied Housing Units	B-5
Year Householder Moved Into Unit	B-6
Rental Vacancy Rate	B-6
Tenure	B-6
Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics	B-6

Persons Per Room	B-6
Bedrooms	B-6
Year Structure Built	B-6
Units in Structure	B-6
Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use	B-6
Bathrooms	B-6
Source of Water	B-6
Sewage Disposal	B-6
Equipment	B-7
Heating Equipment	B-7
Air-Conditioning	B-7
Vehicles Available	B-7
Financial Characteristics	B-7
Value	B-7
Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs	B-7
Contract Rent	B-7
Gross Rent	B-7

GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed in their telephone and personal-visit interviews to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems or unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing

questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information, see the housing unit definition.

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder."

Child—A child is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own" children are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons (except the spouse of the householder) under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Family

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmate of Institution—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions are a subcategory of group quarters and include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for juveniles or for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are nine or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enu-

merated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Sex

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

Race

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The 1980 census counts of the population by race in 100-percent tabulations, including data in this report, are provisional, i.e., the counts are not final. Limited edit and review procedures were performed during the 100-percent processing. For instance, some respondents marked the "Other" category in the race item and wrote in an entry such as German or Jamaican which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific racial categories listed on the questionnaire; entries of this type were reviewed and edited into a specific category where appropriate. However, not all such cases were identified in the 100-percent processing. During the processing of sample questionnaires, a more thorough review and additional editing was done to resolve inconsistent or incomplete responses. Also, during the sample coding operation, write-in entries of Asian and Pacific Islander groups, such as Cambodian, Laotian, and Thai, which were not listed separately in the race item, were coded to provide data on the total Asian and Pacific Islander population from sample tabulations. Final data on race were determined after sample processing. The sample race data will appear in *Characteristics of the Population, General, Social, and Economic Characteristics*, PC80-1-C reports.

The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used;

however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

"Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, Asian, Indian, Hawaiian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Also persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked the "Other" category of the race item and wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Age

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in

questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a on age at last birthday were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

Spanish/Hispanic Origin

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to question 7, which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

School Enrollment

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time

of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

Years of School Completed

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish (question 10) the highest grade attended (question 9), he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed 4 years of high school as well as those who completed 1 or more years of college.

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which

language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, it cannot be assumed that those persons who reported speaking a language other than English did not speak English at home, or that they were more fluent in the non-English language than in English.

Work Disability

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job.

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Residence in 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves. Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to

questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car, truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week.

Reference Week

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

Labor Force Status

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

Employed—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were

either (a) "at work" — those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work" — those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Labor Force Status in 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31. Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if (a) in 1979 they worked 1 or more weeks for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces; or (b) had any weeks of unemployment in 1979.

Weeks of Unemployment in 1979—

The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which a person 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

Income in 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to question 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" sources such as food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, and employees' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). For most households and families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the household or family through 1979.

Median Income—The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income.

Per Capita Income—Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total

income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is a better measure than the mean or per capita when the population base is small.

Poverty Status in 1979

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level based on income in 1979 using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresholds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-nonfarm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from 7 or more persons to 9 or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was \$7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below. Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 133.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

Size of family	Threshold
1 person:	
Under 65 years.....	\$3,774
65 years and over.....	3,479
2 persons:	
Householder under 65 years....	4,876
Householder 65 years and over....	4,389
3 persons.....	5,787
4 persons.....	7,412
5 persons.....	8,776
6 persons.....	9,915
7 persons.....	11,237
8 persons.....	12,484
9 or more persons.....	14,812

Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some data are presented for the alternate cutoff of 125 percent of the current poverty level. This alternate cutoff is obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by 1.25. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was \$9,265 in 1979 for a family of four persons.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a warehouse where a watchman lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except those in group quarters as described in the next paragraph). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at

the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data—Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In addition, in 1970 a living quarters occupied by five or more persons unrelated to the head of the household or by six or more unrelated persons was not considered to be a housing unit but a group quarters. In 1980, however, this requirement was changed and, living quarters occupied by a group of nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or by 10 or more unrelated persons were considered to be group quarters. Thus, some living quarters classified as group quarters in 1970 would be classified as housing units in 1980. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have

their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the count of occupied housing units is the same as the count of households in the 1980 Census of Population reports. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in the counts resulting from processing procedures used to inflate the population and housing sample data.

Year Householder Moved Into Unit—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moves is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moves at the same time. In this report, data are shown only for the percent of occupied units in which the householder's latest move is between January 1, 1979 and March 31, 1980.

Rental Vacancy Rate—The rental vacancy rate is the percentage relationship of the vacant year-round units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant year-round units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the vacant year-round units for rent. Vacant units that are seasonal or held off the market are excluded.

Tenure—A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

Persons Per Room—"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Bedrooms—The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom. This report shows the percent of year-round housing units with 3 or more bedrooms.

Year Structure Built—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. This report presents figures which relate to the percent of year-round housing units in structures built during 1970 to March 1980, and 1939 or earlier, and in existence at the time of enumeration.

Units in Structure—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. This report presents statistics on the percent of year-round housing units which are in structures having 5 or more units, not on the number of residential structures.

Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use—A housing unit is classified as "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub

or shower) are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Bathrooms—A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. This report presents the percent of year-round housing units having 1 or more complete bathrooms.

Source of Water—A housing unit may receive its water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "individual drilled well" or an "individual dug well." The category, "some other source," includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc. This report presents data on the percent of year-round housing units which are supplied water by a "public system or private company."

Sewage Disposal—Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be con-

nected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way. Statistics are presented in this report on the percent of year-round housing units which are connected to a public sewer.

Equipment

Heating Equipment—Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) non-portable room heaters without flue or vent, that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit. Housing units with a "central heating system" include those units with any of the first five types of heating equipment mentioned above. The data shown in this report refer to the percent of year-round housing units with a central heating system.

Air-Conditioning—Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is

generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room. This report shows the percent of year-round housing units with air-conditioning.

Vehicles Available—This item refers to the vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for the use of household members. Cars rented or leased for 1 month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or dilapidated cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles. The data presented in this report show the percent of occupied housing units having 1 or more vehicles available at home for the use of members of the household.

Financial Characteristics

Value—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) or condominium unit would sell for, if it were for sale. Value data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units, which are limited to owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence, and owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings are also excluded from the value tabulations. Value was also collected for condominium housing units, but such units are excluded from the table showing value in this report.

Medians for value are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$10,000," it is shown as "\$10,000-." If the median falls in the category "\$200,000 or more," it is shown as "\$200,000+." This report presents data on median value and on the number of specified owner-occupied

housing units with a dollar value of "less than \$20,000" and "\$50,000 or more."

Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs—The data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts on the property; real estate taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

In this report, medians for selected monthly owner costs are shown for specified owner-occupied housing units "with a mortgage" and for specified owner-occupied housing units "not mortgaged." Medians for selected monthly owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Contract Rent—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Medians for contract rent are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median contract rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$50," it is shown as "\$50-." If the median falls in the category "\$500 or more," it is shown as "\$500+." This report presents data on median contract rent and on the number of specified renter-occupied housing units with a dollar value of "less than \$100" and "\$200 or more."

Gross Rent—The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone

else) in addition to rent. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of

utilities and fuels and part of the rental payment.

This report presents data on medians for gross rent rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded.

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE. . .	C-1
Armed Forces.	C-1
Crews of Merchant Vessels	C-1
Persons Away at School	C-1
Persons in Institutions	C-1
Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day	C-1
Americans Abroad.	C-2
Citizens of Foreign Countries. . .	C-2

DATA COLLECTION

PROCEDURES.	C-2
PROCESSING PROCEDURES. . . .	C-2

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated

as of that port. If the ship was not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other

members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were

available on request. The questionnaire was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (most sparsely settled) areas of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. In all areas of the country, vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observations.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reserva-

tions and in the *historic areas* of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC-readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. The product of this operation was computer tapes from which the tables in this report were prepared on phototype-setting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

INTRODUCTION	D-1
SAMPLE DESIGN	D-1
ERRORS IN THE DATA	D-1
Calculation of Standard Errors	D-2
Totals and Percentages	D-2
Differences	D-2
Medians	D-3
Confidence Intervals	D-3
Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors	D-3
ESTIMATION PROCEDURE	D-4
CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR	D-6
Undercoverage	D-6
Respondent and Enumerator Error	D-6
Processing Error	D-7
Nonresponse	D-7
EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA	D-7

INTRODUCTION

The data presented in tables 1 and 2 of this publication are based upon complete-count data and the data tabulated in tables 3 through 5 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data in tables 3 through 5 are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Nonsampling error, therefore, affects both the complete count data in tables 1 and 2 and the sample data in tables 3 through 5. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places of fewer than 2,500 persons (based on precensus estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized, and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was

prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation. In this publication, only migration data ("Persons 5 years and over—Percent living in different State in 1975") in table 3 are affected by this processing scheme.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in tables 3 through 5 in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been

enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates in tables 3 through 5 would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be below the actual figures. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this

calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families, or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample, given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

Note that table D already contains standard errors for per capita income and 95-percent confidence intervals for median family income and median household income. (See below for discussion of confidence intervals.) The steps given below, however, should be used to calculate the standard error of the other data item totals and percentages published in this report.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate for a geographic area, follow the steps given below:

- Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively;
- Find the geographic area with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics;
- Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., labor force status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor.

As is evident from the formula below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are,

nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables will be given in a later section of this appendix.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y :

$$Se_{(x-y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

- For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a sub-

class of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Medians—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, the figure that appears in the table is 1.5 times the lower bound of the open-ended interval. For example, a median household income confidence bound that is included in the open-ended interval (\$75,000+) will appear in the table as $\$75,000 \times 1.5 = \$112,500$.

The distributions for gross rent and selected monthly owner costs can be found in the 1980 Census of Housing publication, *Detailed Housing Characteristics*, HC80-1-B, for each individual State.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that

could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- (1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and
- (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier), and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence

intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error, see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

Table 3 shows that for the city of Juneau 11,129 persons out of all 14,336 persons aged 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. Table D of this appendix lists the city of Juneau with a percent-in-sample of 14.7 percent ("Persons" column). Table C lists the adjustment factor for the characteristic "Labor force status." The column that gives the range which includes 14.7 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.0 for "Labor force status."

The unadjusted standard error for the estimated total 11,129 is obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. The formula for the unadjusted standard error, Se , is:

$$Se = \sqrt{5(11,129) \left(1 - \frac{11,129}{19,528}\right)}$$

155 persons.

Note: The total count of persons for Juneau city is 19,528.

The standard error of the estimated 11,129 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error 155 by the adjustment factor, which was determined to be 1.0. This yields the estimated standard error of 155 for the total persons 16 years and over in Juneau city who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 77.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be 0.85. Thus the standard error for the estimated 77.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.0 = 0.85$.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than one decimal place when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.0) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 11,129 persons 16 years and over in Juneau city who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 155. Thus a 95-percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[11,129 - 2(155)] \text{ to } [11,129 + 2(155)]$$

or

$$10,819 \text{ to } 11,439.$$

One can say with about 95-percent confidence that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals will be illustrated when a difference of two sample estimates is obtained. For example, the number of persons in Fairbanks city aged 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,723, and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,778. Thus the percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 58.0 percent. The unadjusted standard error from table B is 0.92 percent. Table D lists Fairbanks city with a percent-in-sample of 14.3 percent. From table C, the column that gives the range which includes 14.3 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.0 for "Labor force status." Thus the approximate standard error of the percentage (58.0 percent) is $0.92 \times 1.0 = 0.92$.

Suppose that one wishes to obtain the standard error of the difference between Juneau city and Fairbanks city of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$77.6 - 58.0 = 19.6 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$Se(19.6) = \sqrt{(Se(77.6))^2 + (Se(58.0))^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(0.85)^2 + (0.92)^2}$$

$$= 1.3 \text{ percent.}$$

The 95-percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[19.6 - 2(1.3)] \text{ to } [19.6 + 2(1.3)]$$

or

$$17.0 \text{ to } 22.2.$$

One can say with 95-percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and nonhouseholders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 persons in housing unit |
| 2 | 3 persons in housing unit |
| 3 | 4 persons in housing unit |
| 4 | 5 to 7 persons in housing unit |
| 5 | 8 or more persons in housing unit |

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18

- | | |
|------|---|
| 6-10 | 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit |
|------|---|

Persons in All Other Housing Units

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 11 | 1 person in housing unit |
| 12-16 | 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit |
| 17 | Persons in group quarters |

Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

Group

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Householder |
| 2 | Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters) |

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group White Race

Persons of Spanish Origin Male

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1 | 0 to 4 years of age |
| 2 | 5 to 14 years of age |
| 3 | 15 to 19 years of age |
| 4 | 20 to 24 years of age |

5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older

Female

9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8
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Persons Not of Spanish Origin

17-32	Same age and sex categories as group 1 to 16
-------	--

Black Race

33-64	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
-------	--

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

65-96	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
-------	--

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

97-128	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
--------	--

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

129-160	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
---------	--

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the num-

ber of complete-count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household-type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units, three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS**Stage I—Type of Household**

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent

Group	Owner
	White Race (householder)
	Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)
	Value of House
1	\$0 to \$9,999
2	\$10,000 to \$19,999
3	\$20,000 to \$24,999
4	\$25,000 to \$49,999
5	\$50,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000+
8	Other Owners
	Persons Not of Spanish Origin
9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8
	Black Race
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	Asian, Pacific Islander Race
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>	
65-80	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
<i>Renter</i>	
<i>White Race</i>	
<i>Persons of Spanish Origin</i>	
<i>Rent Categories</i>	
81	\$1 to \$59
82	\$60 to \$99
83	\$100 to \$149
84	\$150 to \$199
85	\$200 to \$249
86	\$250 to \$299
87	\$300 to \$399
88	\$400 to \$499
89	\$500+
90	Other Renter
91	No Cash Rent
<i>Persons not of Spanish origin</i>	
92-102	Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91
<i>Black Race</i>	
103-124	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>	
125-146	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>	
147-168	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>	
169-190	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

<i>Group</i>	
1	Vacant for Rent
2	Vacant for Sale
3	Other Vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into

the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete-count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a precensus operation.

- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data. This is the case if, on the average, characteristics of nonrespondents differ from those of respondents. During the field operations, nonresponse was substantially reduced by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Furthermore, the computer processing of the data involved a careful screening of the responses for each person. Missing and inconsistent responses detected during this process were automatically allocated a response from a person with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain

inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons

with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ^{1/}	Size of publication area ^{2/}													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

^{1/} For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$ = Estimate of characteristic total

^{2/} The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ^{1/}												
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

^{1/} For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$ = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.5	1.2	0.8
Residence in 1975.....	2.0	1.8	1.5
School enrollment.....	1.4	1.0	0.8
Years of school completed.....	1.2	1.0	0.7
Labor force status.....	1.0	0.9	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.9	0.9	0.6
Work disability.....	1.1	0.9	0.6
Unemployed in 1979.....	1.2	0.9	0.6
Poverty status.....	1.9	1.6	1.2
HOUSING			
Year structure built.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	0.9	0.6
Source of water.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.0	0.8	0.6
Heating equipment.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Air conditioning.....	1.1	0.6	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms.....	1.1	0.8	0.6
Year householder moved into unit.....	1.1	0.8	0.6
Vehicles available.....	1.1	0.8	0.6
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner cost.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.1	0.8	0.6

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Table D. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds: 1980

(An asterisk (*) beside a standard error indicates a probable overstatement; for meaning of other symbols, see Introduction)

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Boroughs and Census Areas Incorporated Places

The State	401 851	19.9	162 825	19.9	44	25 138	25 704	28 014	28 798
SMSA'S					69	26 892	27 966	30 190	31 293
Anchorage, Alaska	174 431	14.7	70 363	14.6	323	17 495	21 125	17 945	21 994
BOROUGHS AND CENSUS AREAS					69	26 892	27 966	30 190	31 293
Aleutian Islands	7 768	24.6	1 704	27.1	198	12 713	14 601	13 695	16 035
Anchorage	174 431	14.7	70 363	14.6	824	30 056	39 842	32 407	45 321
Bethel	10 999	39.0	3 297	41.5	420	16 723	21 912	17 036	23 492
Bristol Bay	1 094	35.3	369	47.7	119	22 644	24 668	25 914	28 033
Dillingham	4 616	31.8	1 952	41.4	616	18 407	23 579	20 548	27 770
Fairbanks North Star	53 983	15.9	22 708	15.3	199	29 570	32 179	34 195	37 597
Haines	1 680	31.5	7 656	15.0	174	22 277	25 095	26 218	28 813
Juneau	19 528	14.7	11 740	20.5	241	25 317	29 009	29 314	32 624
Kenai Peninsula	25 282	19.8	4 431	16.0	319	16 284	18 920	16 149	18 965
Ketchikan Gateway	11 316	16.1	1 486	45.2	280	25 394	27 447	27 057	29 817
Kodiak	4 831	43.5	3 557	42.5	198	22 284	24 721	24 740	27 240
Kodiak Island	9 939	41.0	10 078	20.6	280	13 306	15 810	15 313	18 058
Matanuska-Susitna	17 816	22.2	2 608	45.7	484	29 379	33 597	30 093	34 478
Nome	6 537	40.2	1 158	44.0	423	20 630	24 606	21 554	26 058
North Slope	4 199	40.2	1 385	24.3	293	29 349	32 811	30 772	35 043
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	3 822	24.2	2 694	16.0	434	19 854	22 983	21 846	27 739
Sitka	7 803	15.6	1 553	34.6	307	13 854	18 378	13 676	18 075
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	3 478	34.8	2 450	21.5	347	25 395	30 682	28 657	35 412
Southeast Fairbanks	5 676	20.7	4 145	22.2	213	10 400	12 345	11 679	14 346
Valdez-Cordova	8 348	20.7	1 173	44.3	311	23 009	25 858	26 462	30 363
Wade Hampton	4 665	38.0	2 363	25.6	297	11 535	13 587	13 119	16 152
Wrangell-Petersburg	6 167	25.4	3 192	45.4	671	7 630	10 791	7 868	11 641
Yukon-Koyukuk	7 873	40.4	—	—	656	13 983	28 814	9 623	11 119
INCORPORATED PLACES					479	3 717	13 863	5 453	16 516
Alkiak city	105	53.3	34	50.0	438	7 461	10 927	7 834	11 010
Alkotniut city	641	42.6	141	48.9	1 768	—	112 500	9 578	12 244
Alkotniut city	169	15.4	19	31.6	372	9 260	11 983	21 469	27 858
Alkotniut city	522	42.5	132	49.2	2 356	21 469	37 858	8 707	17 557
Alkotniut city	154	41.6	75	52.0	574	7 896	13 375	11 187	27 986
Aleknagik city	163	52.8	55	49.1	1 335	10 696	23 185	3 046	11 670
Alloakaket city	192	42.2	75	46.7	2 007	3 046	11 670	—	—
Amblar city	203	32.0	63	36.5	69	26 892	27 966	30 190	31 293
Anaktuvuk Pass city	—	—	—	—	1 487	22 899	43 129	23 888	44 153
Anchorage city	174 431	14.7	70 363	14.6	726	11 886	16 537	12 904	17 290
Anderson city	517	40.2	142	45.1	1 281	9 368	21 879	9 940	27 580
Angoon city	465	39.1	132	43.2	642	4 442	9 636	5 729	13 177
Aniak city	341	44.0	126	48.4	1 169	3 748	8 395	32 882	41 210
Aniak city	114	50.0	39	51.3	610	31 768	38 025	24 002	30 062
Anvik city	219	51.6	47	48.9	428	20 932	26 099	8 547	20 043
Atkasook city	2 207	40.0	691	44.3	583	10 123	16 273	10 251	18 098
Barrow city	3 576	32.1	1 289	35.5	1 039	8 755	21 496	9 495	21 904
Bethel city	138	52.2	41	48.8	381	11 628	19 281	13 267	20 552
Brevig Mission city	177	54.2	45	48.9	420	2 042	9 155	1 618	10 073
Buckland city	—	—	—	—	2 146	960	23 273	27 592	36 791
Cheternak city	230	40.4	44	50.0	730	24 687	30 439	13 379	24 932
Cheternak city	466	49.4	103	49.5	1 071	15 483	19 054	9 317	21 139
Cheternak city	105	42.9	32	50.0	694	8 257	19 054	12 745	20 011
Cheternak city	79	35.4	28	50.0	894	13 265	19 576	25 646	37 940
Clark's Point city	79	35.4	28	50.0	680	1 669	7 479	1 176	7 871
Cordova city	1 879	33.7	728	34.8	2 510	4 119	20 814	3 059	112 500
Cordova city	527	36.4	199	39.2	1 078	6 192	15 654	8 812	18 063
Craig city	150	29.3	35	31.4	1 632	7 550	26 100	4 374	25 313
Dearing city	945	37.8	473	42.5	948	3 695	17 811	6 595	20 071
Delta Junction city	1 563	31.1	580	34.7	3 937	9 937	5 520	4 161	10 147
Dillingham city	139	36.0	33	48.5	183	19 960	22 405	22 650	25 949
Diomedes city	—	—	—	—	761	12 483	14 995	12 730	14 949
Eagle city	110	23.6	96	37.5	1 044	9 112	14 205	8 462	13 268
Eek city	228	49.6	80	51.3	775	10 458	27 663	13 739	30 013
Ekwok city	77	48.1	25	48.0	827	6 043	12 600	7 287	16 190
Elim city	211	41.7	48	50.0	678	6 475	13 183	8 767	14 486
Elm city	567	24.0	161	42.2	1 588	8 616	16 519	10 401	21 018
Emmonak city	22 645	14.3	9 714	14.3	591	5 727	11 989	6 335	12 152
Fairbanks city	262	53.4	82	46.3	715	18 761	24 458	20 853	28 971
Fortuna Ledge city	619	46.7	245	45.7	434	4 295	6 890	6 354	10 807
Fort Yukon city	765	23.9	183	43.2	564	20 183	24 058	23 928	27 652
Galena city	445	41.8	163	49.1	791	12 601	21 465	14 867	21 797
Gambell city	—	—	—	—	409	10 241	15 817	13 625	17 761
Golovin city	87	59.8	44	50.0	1 328	15 071	20 621	14 209	20 243
Goodnews Bay city	168	43.5	51	47.1	1 259	1 614	11 441	3 462	14 038
Grayling city	209	32.5	62	33.9	785	5 274	8 814	4 494	8 690
Haines city	993	37.3	399	36.8	1 172	11 226	17 426	13 580	20 710
Holy Cross city	241	36.9	72	48.6	199	29 570	32 179	34 195	37 590
Homer city	2 209	34.7	1 003	39.3	1 472	25 242	40 798	28 271	43 169
Hoonah city	680	31.5	183	30.1	—	—	—	—	—
Hooper Bay city	627	43.1	151	50.3	—	—	—	—	—
Houston city	370	37.6	234	40.6	—	—	—	—	—
Hughes city	73	26.0	27	48.1	—	—	—	—	—
Huslia city	188	53.7	66	51.5	—	—	—	—	—
Hydaburg city	298	45.6	122	42.6	—	—	—	—	—
Juneau city	19 528	14.7	7 656	15.0	—	—	—	—	—
Kachemak city	403	47.9	164	46.3	—	—	—	—	—

Table D. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds: 1980—Con.

(An asterisk (*) beside a standard error indicates a probable overstatement; for meaning of other symbols, see Introduction)

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Boroughs and Census Areas Incorporated Places	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1979 (dollars)— Standard error	Median income in 1979 (dollars)			
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family	
						95-percent confidence bounds		95-percent confidence bounds	
						Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.									
Kake city.....	555	54.4	181	51.9	812	18 223	23 592	19 528	26 440
Kaktovik city.....	165	41.2	60	45.0	1 732	30 612	50 706	32 632	51 439
Katiga city.....	247	44.1	67	47.8	686	5 614	8 300	5 315	7 929
Kasaan city.....	25	60.0	10	50.0		3 835	30 504	3 835	30 504
Kenai city.....	4 324	13.8	1 890	14.3	439	25 839	35 099	28 217	38 844
Ketchikan city.....	7 198	14.7	2 837	14.9	298	23 002	27 868	27 034	32 420
Kiana city.....	345	49.6	107	47.7	1 135	11 243	21 634	10 946	21 706
King Cove city.....	460	12.8	134	14.2	1 433	12 609	29 195	4 923	30 286
Kivalina city.....	241	40.7	37	51.4	559	5 463	9 835	6 029	9 738
Klawock city.....	318	37.4	95	42.1	816	20 072	29 540	21 325	30 989
Kobuk city.....	62	43.5	37	48.6	1 518	1 415	5 590	2 502	7 495
Kodiak city.....	4 756	45.5	1 648	44.0	413	29 083	31 903	31 987	35 748
Kotlik city.....	293	23.5	78	32.1	587	10 178	21 619	15 528	22 122
Kotzebue city.....	2 054	36.9	690	42.3	567	21 269	25 897	21 956	29 285
Koyuk city.....	188	42.0	48	50.0	449	10 238	17 071	12 939	19 347
Koyukuk city.....	98	37.8	32	50.0	846	2 443	11 975	2 299	12 127
Kupreanof city.....	47	40.4	26	38.5	2 595	6 696	31 726	23 090	54 136
Kwethluk city.....	454	53.5	105	50.5	355	8 903	12 974	9 303	13 755
Larsen Bay city.....	168	24.4	59	33.9	1 941	11 076	30 114	15 069	30 260
Lower Kalskag city.....	246	41.9	59	45.8	374	3 709	7 339	5 423	9 252
McGrath city.....	355	43.4	163	50.3	1 433	16 461	25 875	17 394	31 142
Monakotak city.....	294	31.0	60	28.3	1 372	18 701	39 543	18 701	39 543
Mekoryuk city.....	160	43.8	61	49.2	855	7 754	11 606	8 981	18 241
Mountain Village city.....	583	47.9	119	45.4	748	14 531	23 828	15 303	24 318
Napakak city.....	262	42.0	64	50.0	895	7 813	18 034	7 612	14 552
Napakak city.....	244	39.3	50	32.0	1 339	6 032	26 577	10 022	40 961
Napakak city.....	470	28.9	198	33.3	1 180	14 848	30 194	17 357	31 093
Nemana city.....	87	41.4	18	50.0	2 991	4 659	38 312	4 972	50 042
Newhalen city.....	331	29.0	65	35.4	1 092	9 469	26 078	9 447	26 094
New Stuyahok city.....	131	42.0	30	50.0	1 032	1 338	6 856	1 189	8 307
Newtok city.....	119	63.9	30	60.0	1 500	5 861	11 967	5 861	11 967
Nightmute city.....	91	58.2	28	50.0	343	3 626	8 040	3 626	8 040
Nikolai city.....	2 301	37.5	901	43.3	539	21 388	25 812	24 799	29 671
Nome city.....	173	20.8	58	39.7	1 396	4 235	30 513	3 363	32 630
Nondalton city.....	492	44.1	136	47.1	783	10 582	19 052	10 410	19 068
Noorvik city.....	724	44.5	346	43.1	857	23 247	27 919	24 178	28 844
North Pole city.....	208	35.6	54	33.3	1 826	12 820	35 704	11 958	39 073
Nutsut city.....	350	45.4	86	51.2	693	8 299	18 128	7 767	18 896
Nulato city.....	340	46.5	98	43.9	997	5 682	11 478	6 201	13 353
Old Harbor city.....	173	41.6	68	42.6	2 080	11 148	29 753	15 867	32 651
Ouzinkie city.....	2 141	38.1	842	40.4	555	18 579	21 433	19 421	23 052
Palmer city.....	180	37.8	80	43.8	1 756	14 707	31 017	20 699	32 915
Pelican city.....	2 821	27.9	1 074	29.7	474	23 348	27 464	26 653	32 476
Petersburg city.....	325	36.3	74	44.6	427	4 812	10 786	4 890	11 246
Pilot Station city.....	55	52.7	18	50.0	1 604	11 725	19 384	12 366	19 554
Platinum city.....	464	42.2	137	48.9	889	16 891	27 591	21 491	29 006
Point Hope city.....	86	18.6	51	29.4	1 802	4 072	22 131	2 677	27 111
Port Alexander city.....	92	34.8	30	50.0	4 432	10 575	32 062	9 382	30 264
Port Heiden city.....	215	47.4	71	50.7	1 717	13 711	19 818	14 676	25 519
Port Lions city.....	412	39.3	82	48.8	495	8 150	11 952	8 367	11 638
Quinhagak city.....	197	43.1	92	48.9	725	5 630	12 704	9 787	16 738
Ruby city.....	169	29.6	41	39.0	604	1 099	5 308	1 280	16 369
Russian Mission city.....	382	27.0	88	34.1	1 256	5 339	22 732	4 965	25 739
St. Mary's city.....	239	49.8	73	47.9	939	7 570	15 517	7 782	16 232
St. Michael city.....	551	47.5	137	49.6	800	18 556	26 870	16 173	27 731
St. Paul city.....	625	29.4	191	33.5	1 606	21 856	47 496	45 000	66 104
Sand Point city.....	491	50.1	158	49.4	652	5 977	10 784	6 595	12 357
Savvaonga city.....	273	43.2	78	43.6	1 294	20 693	35 436	26 710	37 301
Saxman city.....	250	27.6	53	45.3	694	7 012	16 724	10 352	19 842
Scammon Bay city.....	361	51.8	86	50.0	369	7 796	13 148	7 531	13 580
Selkirk city.....	479	47.0	215	46.0	1 226	11 360	22 148	12 483	26 520
Seldovia city.....	1 843	33.7	777	37.3	604	17 609	22 949	21 512	28 126
Seward city.....	131	41.2	48	50.0	1 123	2 345	6 402	3 199	7 242
Shageluk city.....	164	43.9	56	46.4	1 042	6 077	13 201	7 808	16 050
Shaktolik city.....	103	30.1	31	28.7	417	4 024	9 988	4 024	9 988
Sheldon Point city.....	394	32.7	86	36.0	838	7 720	15 668	8 296	16 034
Shishmaref city.....	202	57.9	54	50.0	1 308	10 234	22 422	9 939	22 530
Shungnak city.....	7 803	15.6	2 694	16.0	293	29 349	32 811	30 772	35 043
Sitka city.....	768	39.5	352	43.5	1 069	29 400	37 386	31 242	40 928
Skagway city.....	2 320	21.9	960	27.4	547	18 996	27 284	24 024	30 061
Soldotna city.....	331	52.3	82	47.6	347	9 546	16 893	10 508	18 320
Stebbins city.....	388	45.1	146	51.4	889	9 467	17 071	11 477	21 062
Tanana city.....	212	40.1	116	45.7	711	6 359	10 823	7 604	11 980
Teller city.....	138	25.4	107	32.7	1 147	4 302	21 470	3 341	22 913
Tenakee Springs city.....	470	27.2	121	46.3	659	7 789	19 821	7 486	19 671
Topik city.....	333	53.5	71	49.3	850	10 194	15 211	8 464	14 913
Toksoak Bay city.....	236	54.2	53	49.1	403	5 548	10 148	5 933	10 567
Tukutuk city.....	298	27.5	87	29.9	610	7 572	15 357	8 227	22 927
Tununuk city.....	623	40.1	200	43.5	920	6 128	17 387	12 578	20 937
Unalakleet city.....	1 322	34.3	323	29.1	700	19 419	30 046	25 822	37 158
Unalakleet city.....	129	54.3	38	50.0	1 519	4 639	11 291	6 030	28 429
Unalakleet city.....	3 079	14.6	1 147	15.5	572	33 870	44 461	36 381	47 240
Unalakleet city.....	405	44.7	107	47.7	1 250	28 276	37 636	28 985	37 723
Unalakleet city.....	133	42.1	54	50.0	1 003	2 303	5 629	3 154	12 552

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Table D. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds: 1980—Con.

[An asterisk (*) beside a standard error indicates a probable overstatement; for meaning of other symbols, see introduction]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Boroughs and Census Areas Incorporated Places

INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.

Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1979 (dollars)— Standard error	Median income in 1979 (dollars)			
100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family	
					95-percent confidence bounds		95-percent confidence bounds	
					Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
1 559	35.9	694	41.4	653	20 615	25 352	21 824	26 812
125	51.2	41	48.8	1 238	6 289	13 711	5 692	14 308
198	42.9	282	49.3	1 886	12 246	30 746	15 055	34 918
2 184	16.2	835	14.9	492	20 930	27 875	25 862	32 671
449	47.0	175	48.0	1 211	16 689	24 131	19 776	30 223

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.
2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked *Son/daughter*. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked *Roomer, boarder*.
3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the *Indian (American)* or *Other* circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark *Never married*.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person identifies his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.
8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A *public* school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.
9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade ever attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for *Nursery school*.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark *Finished this grade (or year)* only if the person finished the entire grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.
- H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.
- H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

Mark *Yes*, but also used by another household if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.
- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.
- H8. Mark *Owned or being bought* if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark *Owned or being bought* if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark *Rented for cash rent* if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a personage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.
- H9. A *condominium* is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.
- H10b. A *commercial establishment* is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A *medical office* is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

- H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

- H13. Mark only one circle.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark **A** one-family house detached from any other house when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

- H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

- H15a. A city or suburban lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A place is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this residence is located.

- H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for *individual well*.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

- H17. A public sewer is operated by a government body or a private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H19. The term *person in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house or apartment.

- H20. This question refers to the type of heating equipment and not to the fuel used.

An electric heat pump is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A floor, wall, or pipeless furnace delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a portable room heater.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

- H21. Gas from underground pipes is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. Bottled, tank, or LP gas is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. Other fuel includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly average for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the total amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket () the two utilities.

- H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

- H26. Answer **Yes only** if the telephone is located in your living quarters.

- H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

- H28—H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H30—H32. Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

- H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

- H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

- H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (*not* Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, *not*, for example, West Indies.

12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the Yes, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has *completed* the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

- 13a. Mark No, only speaks English if the person always speaks English at home; then skip to question 14.

Mark Yes if the person speaks a language other than English at home. Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

- b. Print the non-English language spoken at home. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages at home and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's ability to speak English.

(1) The circle Very well should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.

(2) The circle Well should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.

(3) The circle Not well should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.

(4) The circle Not at all should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

14. Print the ancestry group with which the person identifies. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

- 15a. Mark Yes, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark No, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

- b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did *not* live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark Yes if you know that the location is *now* inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

- 17a. Mark Yes only if this person was on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark No if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

- b. Mark Yes if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark No if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

- c. Mark Yes, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark Yes, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark No if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

- 18a. Mark Yes if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark Yes *only* if the person was ever called to active duty; mark No if the only service was active duty for training.

- b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should *not* be considered a health condition.

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark **Yes** if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.

If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.

- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
- b. Mark **Worked at home** for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
- c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark **Drive alone**.
- d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b. Mark **No**, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
- Mark **No**, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
- Mark **No**, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Furniture company

Grocery store

Oil company

Ranch

Acceptable

Metal furniture manufacturing

Wholesale grocery store

Retail gas station

Cattle ranch

- c. Mark **Manufacturing** if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark **Wholesale trade** if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark **Retail trade** if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark **Other** if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of **Other** are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

- 29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Clerk

Helper

Mechanic

Nurse

Acceptable

Production clerk

Carpenter's helper

Auto engine mechanic

Registered nurse

- b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle:

Mark **Local government employee** for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

- b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

- c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

- d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark **No** for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

- a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

- b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

- c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

- d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

- e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

- f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

- g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the **None** circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this
official Census Form
and mail it back on
Census Day,
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification,
please write the correct apartment number or location here:

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL
llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en
el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario
por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director, Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Page 1

If you need more help, call the Census Office. The telephone number of the local office is shown at the bottom of the address box on the front cover.

Fill circles "O" completely, like this. ●

See page 4 of the guide if a roomer or someone else in the household does not want to give you all the information for the form.

Check your answers. Then write your name, the date, and telephone number on page 20.

Please start by answering Question 1 below

List in Question 1

- Family members living here, including babies still in the hospital
- Relatives living here
- Lodgers or boarders living here
- Other persons living here
- College students who stay here while attending college, even if their parents live elsewhere
- Persons who usually live here but are temporarily away (including children in boarding school below the college level)
- Persons with a home elsewhere but who stay here most of the week while working

- Any person away from here in the Armed Forces.
- Any college student who stays somewhere else while attending college.
- Any person who usually stays somewhere else most of the week while working there.
- Any person away from here in an institution such as a home for the aged or mental hospital.
- Any person staying or visiting here who has a usual home elsewhere.

1. What is the name of each person who was living here on Tuesday, April 1, 1980, or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal black ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears slightly aged or off-white.

If everyone here is staying only temporarily and has a usual home elsewhere, please mark this box ☐.

- answer the questions on pages 2 through 5 only, and
- enter the address of your usual home on page 20.

E-7

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	PERSON in column 1		PERSON in column 2	
	Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? Fill one circle. If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If relative of person in column 1: ☐ Husband/wife ☐ Father/mother ☐ Son/daughter ☐ Other relative ☐ Brother/sister If not related to person in column 1: ☐ Roomer, boarder ☐ Other nonrelative ☐ Partner, roommate ☐ Paid employee	
3. Sex Fill one circle.	☐ Male ☐ Female		☐ Male ☐ Female	
4. Is this person — Fill one circle.	☐ White ☐ Asian Indian ☐ Black or Negro ☐ Hawaiian ☐ Japanese ☐ Guamanian ☐ Chinese ☐ Samoan ☐ Filipino ☐ Eskimo ☐ Korean ☐ Aleut ☐ Vietnamese ☐ Other — Specify ☐ Indian (Amer.) Print tribe		☐ White ☐ Asian Indian ☐ Black or Negro ☐ Hawaiian ☐ Japanese ☐ Guamanian ☐ Chinese ☐ Samoan ☐ Filipino ☐ Eskimo ☐ Korean ☐ Aleut ☐ Vietnamese ☐ Other — Specify ☐ Indian (Amer.) Print tribe	
5. Age, and month and year of birth a. Print age at last birthday. b. Print month and fill one circle. c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.	a. Age at last birthday b. Month of birth c. Year of birth		a. Age at last birthday b. Month of birth c. Year of birth	
6. Marital status Fill one circle.	☐ Now married ☐ Separated ☐ Widowed ☐ Never married ☐ Divorced		☐ Now married ☐ Separated ☐ Widowed ☐ Never married ☐ Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? Fill one circle.	☐ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican ☐ Yes, Cuban ☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic		☐ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican ☐ Yes, Cuban ☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.	☐ No, has not attended since February 1 ☐ Yes, public school, public college ☐ Yes, private, church-related ☐ Yes, private, not church-related		☐ No, has not attended since February 1 ☐ Yes, public school, public college ☐ Yes, private, church-related ☐ Yes, private, not church-related	
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? Fill one circle. If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."	Highest grade attended: ☐ Nursery school ☐ Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more ☐ Never attended school — Skip question 10		Highest grade attended: ☐ Nursery school ☐ Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more ☐ Never attended school — Skip question 10	
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? Fill one circle.	☐ Now attending this grade (or year) ☐ Finished this grade (or year) ☐ Did not finish this grade (or year)		☐ Now attending this grade (or year) ☐ Finished this grade (or year) ☐ Did not finish this grade (or year)	
	CENSUS USE ONLY A. O I N O O		CENSUS USE ONLY A. O I N O O	

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 4

ALSO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i> ☐ A mobile home or trailer ☐ A one-family house detached from any other house ☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses ☐ A building for 2 families ☐ A building for 3 or 4 families ☐ A building for 5 to 9 families ☐ A building for 10 to 19 families ☐ A building for 20 to 49 families ☐ A building for 50 or more families ☐ A boat, tent, van, etc.	H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating? ☐ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood ☐ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP ☐ Electricity ☐ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ☐ Coal or coke ☐ Wood ☐ Other fuel ☐ No fuel used b. Which fuel is used most for water heating? ☐ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood ☐ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP ☐ Electricity ☐ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ☐ Coal or coke ☐ Wood ☐ Other fuel ☐ No fuel used c. Which fuel is used most for cooking? ☐ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood ☐ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP ☐ Electricity ☐ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ☐ Coal or coke ☐ Wood ☐ Other fuel ☐ No fuel used	CENSUS USE H21a. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i> ☐ 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 ☐ 4 to 6 ☐ 7 to 12 ☐ 13 or more stories b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building? ☐ Yes ☐ No	H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters? a. Electricity ☐ \$.00 OR ☐ Included in rent or no charge ☐ Average monthly cost ☐ Electricity not used b. Gas ☐ \$.00 OR ☐ Included in rent or no charge ☐ Average monthly cost ☐ Gas not used c. Water ☐ \$.00 OR ☐ Included in rent or no charge ☐ Yearly cost d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc. ☐ \$.00 OR ☐ Included in rent or no charge ☐ Yearly cost ☐ These fuels not used	H22b. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
H15a. Is this building — ☐ On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16 ☐ On a place of 1 to 9 acres? ☐ On a place of 10 or more acres? b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to — ☐ Less than \$50 (or None) ☐ \$50 to \$249 ☐ \$250 to \$599 ☐ \$600 to \$999 ☐ \$1,000 to \$2,499 ☐ \$2,500 or more	H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator. ☐ Yes ☐ No	H22c. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
H16. Do you get water from — ☐ A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? ☐ An individual drilled well? ☐ An individual dug well? ☐ Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)?	H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i> ☐ No bedroom ☐ 1 bedroom ☐ 2 bedrooms ☐ 3 bedrooms ☐ 4 bedrooms ☐ 5 or more bedrooms	H22d. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer? ☐ Yes, connected to public sewer ☐ No, connected to septic tank or cesspool ☐ No, use other means H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. ☐ 1979 or 1980 ☐ 1975 to 1978 ☐ 1970 to 1974 ☐ 1960 to 1969 ☐ 1950 to 1959 ☐ 1940 to 1949 ☐ 1939 or earlier	H25. How many bathrooms do you have? <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i> ☐ No bathroom, or only a half bathroom ☐ 1 complete bathroom ☐ 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) ☐ 2 or more complete bathrooms	H22e. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)? ☐ 1979 or 1980 ☐ 1975 to 1978 ☐ 1970 to 1974 ☐ 1960 to 1969 ☐ 1950 to 1959 ☐ 1949 or earlier ☐ Always lived here	H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters? ☐ Yes ☐ No	H22f. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i> ☐ Steam or hot water system ☐ Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do not count electric heat pumps here) ☐ Electric heat pump ☐ Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) ☐ Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace ☐ Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene ☐ Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) ☐ Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind ☐ No heating equipment	H27. Do you have air conditioning? ☐ Yes, a central air-conditioning system ☐ Yes, 1 individual room unit ☐ Yes, 2 or more individual room units ☐ No H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household? ☐ None ☐ 1 automobile ☐ 2 automobiles ☐ 3 or more automobiles H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? ☐ None ☐ 1 van or truck ☐ 2 vans or trucks ☐ 3 or more vans or trucks	H22g. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Page 5

Please answer H30—H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is —

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A condominium unit
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

\$ 00 OR ☐ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

\$ 00 OR ☐ None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to page 6

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?

Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

\$ 00 OR ☐ No regular payment required — Skip to page 6

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

①	2.	4.	②	2.	4.	③	2.	4.
S.S.	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	S.S.	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	S.S.	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
Yes	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	Yes	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	Yes	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1
	2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2		2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2		2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2
	3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3		3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3		3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3
	4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4		4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4		4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4
No	5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5	No	5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5	No	5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5
	6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6		6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6		6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6
	7 7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7 7		7 7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7 7		7 7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7 7
	8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8		8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8		8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8
	9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9		9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9		9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9
④	2.	4.	⑤	2.	4.	⑥	2.	4.
S.S.	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	S.S.	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	S.S.	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
Yes	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	Yes	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	Yes	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1
	2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2		2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2		2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2
	3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3		3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3		3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3
	4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4		4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4		4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4
No	5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5	No	5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5	No	5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5
	6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6		6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6		6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6
	7 7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7 7		7 7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7 7		7 7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7 7
	8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8		8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8		8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8
	9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9		9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9		9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9
⑦	2.	4.	GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.		
S.S.	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0		
Yes	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1		
	2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2		
	3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3		
	4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4		
No	5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5		
	6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6		
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	8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8		
	9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9		

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 6

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

Name of Person 1 on page 2: Last name First name Middle initial		16. When was this person born? ☐ Born before April 1965 — Please go on with questions 17-33 ☐ Born April 1965 or later — Turn to next page for next person		22a. Did this person work at any time last week? ☐ Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) ☐ No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.																																																																																									
11. In what State or foreign country was this person born? Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State. Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.		17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person — a. On active duty in the Armed Forces? ☐ Yes ☐ No b. Attending college? ☐ Yes ☐ No c. Working at a job or business? ☐ Yes, full time ☐ No ☐ Yes, part time		Skip to 25 b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. Hours																																																																																									
12. If this person was born in a foreign country — a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States? ☐ Yes, a naturalized citizen ☐ No, not a citizen ☐ Born abroad of American parents b. When did this person come to the United States to stay? ☐ 1975 to 1980 ☐ 1965 to 1969 ☐ 1950 to 1959 ☐ 1970 to 1974 ☐ 1960 to 1964 ☐ Before 1950		18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States? If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide. ☐ Yes ☐ No — Skip to 19 b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. ☐ May 1975 or later ☐ Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) ☐ February 1955—July 1964 ☐ Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) ☐ World War II (September 1940—July 1947) ☐ World War I (April 1917—November 1918) ☐ Any other time		23. At what location did this person work last week? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide. a. Address (Number and street) If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description. b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.																																																																																									
13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? ☐ Yes ☐ No, only speaks English — Skip to 74 b. What is this language? (For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.) c. How well does this person speak English? ☐ Very well ☐ Not well ☐ Well ☐ Not at all		19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which ... Yes No a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? b. Prevents this person from working at a job? c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?		c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.? ☐ Yes ☐ No, in unincorporated area d. County e. State f. ZIP Code																																																																																									
14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide. (For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)		20. If this person is a female — How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more		24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)? Minutes b. How did this person usually get to work last week? If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance. ☐ Car ☐ Taxicab ☐ Truck ☐ Motorcycle ☐ Van ☐ Bicycle ☐ Bus or streetcar ☐ Walked only ☐ Railroad ☐ Worked at home ☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Other — Specify																																																																																									
15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)? If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there. ☐ Born April 1975 or later — Turn to next page for next person ☐ Yes, this house — Skip to 16 ☐ No, different house b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)? (1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.: (2) County: (3) City, town, village, etc.: (4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.: ☐ Yes ☐ No, in unincorporated area		21. If this person has ever been married — a. Has this person been married more than once? ☐ Once ☐ More than once b. Month and year of marriage? Month and year of first marriage? (Month) (Year) (Month) (Year) c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)? ☐ Yes ☐ No		FOR CENSUS USE ONLY <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Per. No.</th> <th>11.</th> <th>13b.</th> <th>14.</th> <th>15b.</th> <th>23.</th> <th>VL</th> <th>24a.</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0 0 0</td> <td>0 0 0</td> <td>0 0 0</td> <td>0 0 0</td> <td>0 0 0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>1 1 1</td> <td>1 1 1</td> <td>1 1 1</td> <td>1 1 1</td> <td>1 1 1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1 1 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>2 2 2</td> <td>2 2 2</td> <td>2 2 2</td> <td>2 2 2</td> <td>2 2 2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2 2 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>3 3 3</td> <td>3 3 3</td> <td>3 3 3</td> <td>3 3 3</td> <td>3 3 3</td> <td>3</td> <td>3 3 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>4 4 4</td> <td>4 4 4</td> <td>4 4 4</td> <td>4 4 4</td> <td>4 4 4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4 4 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>5 5 5</td> <td>5 5 5</td> <td>5 5 5</td> <td>5 5 5</td> <td>5 5 5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5 5 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>6 6 6</td> <td>6 6 6</td> <td>6 6 6</td> <td>6 6 6</td> <td>6 6 6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6 6 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>7 7 7</td> <td>7 7 7</td> <td>7 7 7</td> <td>7 7 7</td> <td>7 7 7</td> <td>7</td> <td>7 7 7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>8 8 8</td> <td>8 8 8</td> <td>8 8 8</td> <td>8 8 8</td> <td>8 8 8</td> <td>8</td> <td>8 8 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>9 9 9</td> <td>9 9 9</td> <td>9 9 9</td> <td>9 9 9</td> <td>9 9 9</td> <td>9</td> <td>9 9 9</td> </tr> </table>		Per. No.	11.	13b.	14.	15b.	23.	VL	24a.	1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	2	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1	1 1 1	3	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2	2 2 2	4	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3	3 3 3	5	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4	4 4 4	6	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5	5 5 5	7	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6	6 6 6	8	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7	7 7 7	9	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8	8 8 8	0	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9	9 9 9
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PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

Page 7

c. When going to work <u>last week</u>, did this person usually — ☐ Drive alone — <i>Skip to 28</i> ☐ Drive others only ☐ Share driving ☐ Ride as passenger only		CENSUS USE 21b. I ☐ ☐ ☐ II ☐ ☐ ☐ III ☐ ☐ ☐ IV ☐ ☐ ☐		31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm? ☐ Yes ☒ ☐ No — <i>Skip to 31d</i>		CENSUS USE ONLY 31b. 31c. 31d. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	
d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van <u>last week</u>? ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 or more <i>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</i>		21b. I ☐ ☐ ☐ II ☐ ☐ ☐ III ☐ ☐ ☐ IV ☐ ☐ ☐		b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979? <i>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</i> Weeks -----		31b. 31c. 31d. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	
25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business <u>last week</u>? ☐ Yes, on layoff ☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. ☐ No		21b. I ☐ ☐ ☐ II ☐ ☐ ☐ III ☐ ☐ ☐ IV ☐ ☐ ☐		c. During the weeks <u>worked</u> in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week? Hours -----		31b. 31c. 31d. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	
26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? ☐ Yes ☐ No — <i>Skip to 27</i>		21b. I ☐ ☐ ☐ II ☐ ☐ ☐ III ☐ ☐ ☐ IV ☐ ☐ ☐		d. Of the weeks <u>not worked</u> in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job? Weeks -----		32a. 32b. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	
b. Could this person have taken a job <u>last week</u>? ☐ No, already has a job ☐ No, temporarily ill ☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.) ☐ Yes, could have taken a job		21b. I ☐ ☐ ☐ II ☐ ☐ ☐ III ☐ ☐ ☐ IV ☐ ☐ ☐		32. Income in 1979 — <i>Fill circles and print dollar amounts.</i> <i>If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</i> <i>If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</i>		32a. 32b. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	
27. When did this person last work, even for a few days? ☐ 1980 ☐ 1978 ☐ 1970 to 1974 ☐ 1979 ☐ 1975 to 1977 ☐ 1969 or earlier ☐ Never worked <i>Skip to 31d</i>		21b. I ☐ ☐ ☐ II ☐ ☐ ☐ III ☐ ☐ ☐ IV ☐ ☐ ☐		During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources? If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?		32c. 32d. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	
28—30. Current or most recent job activity <i>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours.</i> <i>If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</i>		21b. I ☐ ☐ ☐ II ☐ ☐ ☐ III ☐ ☐ ☐ IV ☐ ☐ ☐		a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items. ☐ Yes ☒ No (Annual amount — Dollars) -----		32c. 32d. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	
28. Industry a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31. (Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)		21b. I ☐ ☐ ☐ II ☐ ☐ ☐ III ☐ ☐ ☐ IV ☐ ☐ ☐		b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . Report net income after business expenses. ☐ Yes ☒ No (Annual amount — Dollars) -----		32c. 32d. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	
b. What kind of business or industry was this? <i>Describe the activity at location where employed.</i> (For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)		21b. I ☐ ☐ ☐ II ☐ ☐ ☐ III ☐ ☐ ☐ IV ☐ ☐ ☐		c. Own farm . . . Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper. ☐ Yes ☒ No (Annual amount — Dollars) -----		32c. 32d. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	
c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle) Manufacturing ☒ Retail trade ☐ Wholesale trade ☐ Other — (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.) ☐		21b. I ☐ ☐ ☐ II ☐ ☐ ☐ III ☐ ☐ ☐ IV ☐ ☐ ☐		d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . Report even small amounts credited to an account. ☐ Yes ☒ No (Annual amount — Dollars) -----		32c. 32d. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	
29. Occupation a. What kind of work was this person doing? (For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)		21b. I ☐ ☐ ☐ II ☐ ☐ ☐ III ☐ ☐ ☐ IV ☐ ☐ ☐		e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . . ☒ Yes ☐ No (Annual amount — Dollars) -----		32g. 33. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	
b. What were this person's most important activities or duties? (For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)		21b. I ☐ ☐ ☐ II ☐ ☐ ☐ III ☐ ☐ ☐ IV ☐ ☐ ☐		f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . . ☐ Yes ☒ No (Annual amount — Dollars) -----		32g. 33. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	
30. Was this person — (Fill one circle) Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions . . . ☐ Federal government employee . . . ☐ State government employee . . . ☐ Local government employee (city, county, etc.) . . . ☐ Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm — Own business not incorporated . . . ☐ Own business incorporated . . . ☐ Working without pay in family business or farm . . . ☐		21b. I ☐ ☐ ☐ II ☐ ☐ ☐ III ☐ ☐ ☐ IV ☐ ☐ ☐		g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . . <i>Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</i> ☒ Yes ☐ No (Annual amount — Dollars) -----		32g. 33. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	
33. What was this person's total income in 1979? Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses. (Annual amount — Dollars) ----- If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount. OR ☐ None		21b. I ☐ ☐ ☐ II ☐ ☐ ☐ III ☐ ☐ ☐ IV ☐ ☐ ☐		33. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐		33. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	

➔ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2